The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1873. VOL. 88--NO. 194.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Canadian Parliament Prorogued.

The Pacific Railroad Scandal to be Investigated.

A British Blockade Runner Captured.

SPAIN.

Junta of Public Safety Demanded in Catalonia.

MADRID, August 13.—The Republicans of Barcelona have petitioned the Government to establish a junta of public safety in Catalonia.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

MADRID, August 13.—Further complications have arisen from the interference of the Prussian frigate in Spanish affairs. Eight hundred Spanish sailors who were sent by the Government from Alicante to Escombrata to take possession of the iron clads Vittoria and Numancia, were refused possession by Captain Werner, on the ground that there was no authority from Berlin to deliver them up. The sailors were obliged to remain in a position where they were menaced and at the mercy of the insurgents. Thereupon Werner declared the sailors under his protection as well as the steamer that brought them. The insurgents declare that the steamer must have Escombrata, or they will open fire upon the sailors and the Prussian. Thereupon by small degrees Werner's first thunder leads him further into the quarrel.

The Republicans Abandoning Navarre.

HEADQUARTERS, ALTANA, August 9.—The Republicans have abandoned all the fortified positions in Navarre, excepting only Pampeluna, Vittoria and Tolosa. It is the exception of these cities and Bilbao, the whole northern part of the province is in full possession of the Carlists.

The King is here with a very few troops, observing the possible movements which Dorregaray, Velasco and Lizzaraga are specially ordered to make. The landing of another large cargo of arms is shortly expected.

The Town of Vergara Captured.

LONDON, August 13.—A special dispatch to the London Times from Lizzaraga has captured the town of Vergara, in Guipuzcoa, twenty miles from Tolosa. The Carlists claim that this success is the most important they have had since the beginning of the campaign.

A British Blockade Runner Captured.

BAYONNE, August 13.—A British steamer today landed at Fontarabia, two thousand rifles, 50,000 pounds ammunition and forty horses for the Carlists. The vessel was subsequently captured by a Spanish man-of-war and towed into the harbor of San Sebastian.

Extradition of Insurgent Refugees Declared.

In the Cortes to-day the Minister of State declared that he should demand the extradition of insurgent refugees in foreign countries.

CANADA.

Parliament Prorogued.

OTTAWA, CANADA, August 13.—Parliament was prorogued to-day, with a speech by the Governor General, in the course of which he said: "I have thought it expedient, in the interest of good government, to order that a commission should be issued to inquire into certain matters connected with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, to which public attention has been directed, and that the evidence adduced before such commission should be taken on oath. The commissioners shall be instructed to proceed with the inquiry with all diligence, and to transmit their report as well to the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons as to myself. Immediately on the receipt of the report I shall cause Parliament to be summoned for the dispatch of business, to give an early opportunity of taking such report into consideration."

An Extraordinary Scene.

An extraordinary scene took place on the meeting of Parliament to day. The Speaker took the chair at half-past three o'clock. Mc-Kenzie, the leader of the opposition, promptly rose, and moved a resolution condemning the removal of the investigation into charges against the Ministers in connection with the Pacific Railroad scandal from the Parliamentary Committee to a Royal Committee as a violation of the privileges of the House.

The Speaker endeavored in vain to call him to order. He was supported by loud shouts of "privilege" and "go on" from the opposition benches.

McKenzie proceeded to speak on the motion, when the usher of the black rod appeared. He continued speaking amid the utmost confusion, during which the usher of the black rod delivered his message. The excitement then left the chair, and, with the supporters of the Government left the Senate chamber to hear the Governor's speech, amidst the groans and hisses of the occupants of the opposition benches, who remained in their seats.

Great excitement prevails with regard to the proceedings given above. The opposition members hold a meeting this evening.

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The Count De Chambord Modifying his Position.

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A Ship Run Down and Sunk.

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THE STORM.

Damage to Railways, Culverts, Bridges, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Much damage has been done about this city by the storm from the breaking of culverts and flooding of cellars. In Camden, also, there has been similar damage. The breaking of the railroad track near Merchantville prevents the passage of trains to and from Camden Holly and Long Branch. The passengers for Long Branch had to return to this city, all the cars but two having run off the track. The drawing room car went into a gap, compelling the passengers to crawl out through the windows. None were injured.

The storm was severe at Cape May and Atlantic City. The track of the Baltimore Railroad was washed out near Rock run, and the country is overflowed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad track near Palmyra, N. J., was washed away, and trains were delayed.

At Newark, Delaware creek had overflowed and washed out the Baltimore Railroad track near a culvert for sixty yards. Passengers for Baltimore by the night train were transferred at the gap.

At Atlantic, Pa., the city water works were considerably damaged, coffer-dams were carried off, and several small bridges were washed away.

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NEW YORK, August 13.—The train from Buffalo, which arrived to-day several hours behind it, experienced great difficulty between Corning and Elmira, the flood covering the track at several places to a depth of nearly two feet, the cars having to make their way slowly through mud, gravel and driftwood, nearly extinguishing the fires in the locomotives.

A dispatch from Derrytille, Delaware, to-day, to the Pendleton authorities here, stated that a bridge had been carried away by the flood in that vicinity, and the southern mails consequently would not arrive until late to-night. A land slide is also reported near where on the Erie Railroad. A break in the Chemung canal, near Alpine, this State, was reported to day.

Female Medical Students in Scotland.

NEW YORK, August 13.—According to foreign files received here, the women medical students who have been rejected at Edinburgh are trying what the University of St. Andrews will do for them. In their application they point out that they have fifteen women at least, prepared to be graduated at once; they will bear all the costs of obtaining a supplementary charter if necessary, and that they are also prepared at once to hire or build suitable premises for a medical school, and are also in position to arrange for a complete course of lectures on all the required subjects of medical education which are not taught at St. Andrews, if the univer ity authorities will examine such an arrangement and will subsequently admit them to examination and graduation.

Land Slides.

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NEW YORK.

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A Thief Arrested.

John Somers, known to the police as a swindler and thief, was arrested last night while attempting to throw Andrew J. Wilson, a supposed western merchant, into the East River. Somers was subsequently identified as the thief who robbed a woman in a Fulton Ferry boat a few nights ago of $3,000.

A Cruel Hoax.

There was a report in circulation late this afternoon at the hotels and other public places that the Long Branch steamer had sunk on her way to Sandy Hook, and that four hundred lives were lost. There was no truth in the report and no accident has occurred which would give foundation for such a cruel hoax.

State Against Importers.

A joint suit has been commenced in the United States District Court against J. R. Platt and E. A. Boyd, importers, to recover one million dollars gold for undervaluation of imports. Separate suits against each will also be commenced to recover fifty thousand and forty thousand dollars for similar offenses.

The Reported Collision at Sea.

The agents of the steamship Alabama state that the cable report of a collision between their steamer and the ship Abcona is a mistake, as the Alabama sailed from Belfast on the 4th inst., and the Abcona from Montreal on the 5th, and it would have been impossible for the vessels to have met at the time mentioned.

Careless Handling of Fire Arms.

Wm. Kennedy, deputy keeper of the Tombs, who accidentally shot and killed Thos. O'Brien while cleaning a pistol, testified to-day that he kept his revolver in order that he might defend himself against Sharkey, the murderer, who had attempted to stab him a few days ago.

Arrived at Last.

The steamship Arndt, which arrived to-night, simply reports that on July 14th, in latitude 47, longitude 44, she lost her propeller, and experienced head winds, calms and foggy weather. She has 436 passengers, all well.

Accident at an Excursion.

A collision of two tugs with an excursion last night on the Hudson river, near Albany, resulted in one boy being fatally injured and four others badly wounded.

Fatal Fall.

John Bowen, aged sixty-five, of 145 Spencer street, Brooklyn, while carrying an infant grandchild down stairs, fell. The child was killed and himself fatally injured.

New Cotton.

The first bale of new cotton was received today from Savannah, and was sold at auction at 19¾ cents.

Bond Purchases.

The Government accepted $150,000 in bonds at 115.12.

POLITICAL.

Speech by Gov. Booth, of California, on Railroad Monopolies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—In a speech before a mass meeting of the People's Union, last night, Gov. Booth spoke about the present disintegration of parties in the presence of new dangers. Now the issue of party discipline is destroyed. Men differ not as Republicans and Democrats, but as men of independent constitutions. These moral forces can no more be respected by convictions, platforms or resolutions, than a tempest can be stayed by a proclamation of peace. When parties cease to represent principles and ideas, no power can hold them together. The contest now throughout the Union is to uphold one between prerogative and personal freedom, betwe n power strong to take and the right of each man to hold his own. Influence and concentration of capital are to be resisted. The fight is for the control of the railroad system everywhere, and for political supremacy in every State, and with this immense pressure upon our rights, we are in danger of becoming enslaved in spirit, losing the sense of manly independence which is essential to freedom. The power threatening this danger has not reached a unity, but the work is certainly being done. The tendency to concentration under a single head is too manifest. Statistics are to be taken on oath. The commissioners shall be instructed to proceed with the inquiry with all diligence, and to transmit their report as well to the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons as to myself. Immediately on the receipt of the report I shall cause Parliament to be summoned for the dispatch of business, to give an early opportunity of taking such report into consideration."

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NEW BRIGHTON.

The Beaver Falls Gas Company—Light for Beaver Falls, New Brighton and Fallston.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., August 12, 1873.

The other parts of the world, that is the large world of GAZETTE readers, may perhaps begin to think that this favored region is getting more than its share of printer's ink of late, from the several communicatory letters that have lately appeared about us. We think it is because of our attractions. If they will only come and see us, they will think so too. I am now in an enthusiasm over gas works. This is perhaps the second time I shall have told you that Beaver Valley had agreed on gas works. The first time it failed, this time it is a success.

New Brighton undertook gas works, but on account of the great prostration of business at the time, and want of means on the part of her energetic men, the prospect failed. Immediately on the failure of this, Messrs. Connelly, Naylor & Co., of your city, took the matter in hand. Dr. Connelly, of the firm, set to work to give our people what they couldn't give themselves, and what they so badly needed. Some months since the Doctor bought himself a home in New Brighton, and his residence has gained him a host of friends already. The people have learned to know him, his integrity and business capacity, and the consequence is, that the second attempt to build gas works under his leadership will be a success. He set himself to work for the company and gained possession of a charter formerly obtained by the Economites, for the erection of works under the title of the Beaver Falls Gas Company. The Dr. had a conference with the interested parties holding the charter and got full possession of it for his company. They now propose to build the works. They will ask the citizens of the neighborhood for whatever stock they may feel able to take, and whatever may be needed will be fully supplied by the Company. No special effort, I believe, will be made to induce the people to subscribe, but the opportunity is given to all who may wish to do so. The Dr. and his business associates have confidence in our people.

The works are to be erected for the supplying of light to the boroughs of Beaver Falls, New Brighton and Fallston. The capacity of the works will be sufficient for three times the population here. We have in the neighborhood of 10,000 people in the three towns, hence they propose providing for a considerable increase of the population and business of the towns. The buildings will be located immediately above the railroad bridge on the Beaver Falls side of Beaver river, a plot of ground having been secured at that point. We have not a more eligible spot here, and it is one whence all points interested can be easily supplied. The main building is to be 72x30 feet, the story 18 feet high, and the building covered with iron. The structure will be of brick and of the most substantial character. The gasometer is to be 50x15 feet and all machinery of the most complete character and with all modern improvements. There will be 2½ miles of main pipe laid in each of the larger boroughs. To get through the length of New Brighton and the breadth of Beaver Falls requires a great many feet of pipe, and five miles have been found little enough.

The main streets of each of the towns will be supplied with gas, so that we hope to not much longer dandle our fingers with candle grease and soil our garments with carbon oil. Great encouragement is being given the Doctor and Company in the matter of taking light from his works.

The Cutlery Company alone are calling for light on the Chinese question to the tune of five hundred burners, and other manufactories in proportion. The Economy Society are earnest in their efforts to aid in the enterprise, and I could readily name a host of lesser lights, who are doing their part to carry on the good work. The boroughs will of course light up the streets, and there will be no longer danger to the hapless night pedestrians. Holes and mud will have lost their terrors, and we shall calmly tread our streets with the utmost safety to life and limb. Work will be commenced on the works at once. Pipes for New Brighton have already been ordered, and it is proposed to have a gas illumination on or before the first day of December next. It is needless to add that our friend, the Doctor, feels glad that his home can be lighted. Having once put his shoulder to this wheel of progress, it is absolutely certain that he will never "let up" until the work is fully completed. Others have more to say about this enterprise as the work progresses, and also the work of the company at the head of it.

Many other items of interest demand notice, but they must be left for another letter from—

BEAVER VALLEY.

STATE ITEMS.

EDINBURG is the name of a new town just sprung into existence a few miles south of Shippensville, Clarion county.

AN animal supposed to be a wildcat is said to be staying in the woods near Hunnel & Ganear's saw mill, a few miles northwest of Waynesburg.

REV. G. W. SHAIFFER, of Armagh, has received a call from the Presby erian congregations of Hookstown and Bethlehem, Presbytery of Washington.

A THREE year old child of Edward Taylor, living near Millsboro, Washington county, had one of its legs severely fractured a few days since by falling off the porch at its parents' residence.

"MERCHANTSVILLE" is to be the name of a town that Lewis Merchant proposes to lay out next fall along the Fayette county side of the Monongahela river opposite Greenfield, Washington county.

THE commencement exercises of Waynesburg College will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 3d and 4th. The graduating class is composed of twenty members, eight females and twelve males.

THERE will be a camp meeting on Mill Creek, Washington county, between Georgetown and Hookstown, on the 20th instant. The grounds will probably be lit up with gas from the contiguous Weinerspoon oil well.

AT Summerhill, Cambria county, on Monday evening, a boy named Scott Claycomb, aged fourteen years, had his right leg taken off just a short distance below the knee by a freight train upon which he had been stealing a ride.

A CONVENTION of the Knights of Pythias, of the lower district of Dauphin county, will be held on Wednesday, August 20, in the hall of Bayard Lodge, No. 150, in Wyeth's hall, for the purpose of consultation for the good of the order.

In the early part of last week, Mr. Jacob Sterrett, while at work on his farm in East Nantmeal township, Chester county, killed an immense garter snake, which contained *fifty eight* small snakes. Mr. Starrett does not know whether any got away or not.—*Miner's Journal*

MR and Miss Reeves of Phoenixville were very severely injured by the running away of a team of horses, attached to a stage coach in which they were riding in Bethlehem, N. H. on Monday last. Two men were killed by the accident and six persons injured. Mr and Miss Reeves being considered the most dangerously.

SHERIFF OYSTER, of McKean county, offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of a murderer named Bromley. The following is his description: Weight 180 pounds; about 45 years of age; rusty dark hair; coarse chin whiskers; a little gray hair; high cheek bones; coarse featured, and about five feet ten inches high.

A TALE of two Norristown husbands: One, upon leaving his office the other night, stopped at a book store, paid $1 25 for a new novel, and went home and presented his wife with "A Pair of Blue Eyes" The other, after leaving his office, stopped at a saloon, paid $1 25 for whiskey, and went home and gave his wife a pair of black eyes.

On Sunday afternoon two boys named Stewart and Huff, were shot by a farmer in Upper Yoder township. These boys had gone to steal apples in an orchard on a farm which this man hires from the Cambria Iron Company. It is alleged that he rested his gun on a fence and took deliberate aim. The boys are not dangerously injured.

ONE night last week Jesse Huff, who boarded with Silas Black at West Alexandria, Washington county, being on a spree got up in the night to take a "snifter" from a bottle in a closet. It was the last "pull" at a bottle he will ever make, for he made a grave mistake in taking a wrong bottle, which contained corrosive sublimate. And now he sleeps with his ancestors.

E. A. NEVIN, of the Pittston *Gymet*, attempted to commit suicide on Monday morning in the *Democrat* office, in Lancaster, by shooting himself. He held a loaded revolver to his left side, Madison, in the region of the heart, and snapped two caps which failed to explode. He was discovered and the revolver taken away before the third attempt was made which probably would have accomplished his design.

THE Altoona ex-Chief of Police has left that city rather unexpectedly, leaving a wife and sundry unpaid bills. He has taken with him an abandoned woman, named Mrs. May, whose husband is in the Huntingdon county jail awaiting trial on the charge of infanticide. An ex-policeman, named Doll, has also abandoned his family, to the grief and detriment of his landlady and several confiding merchants. Verily, Altoona needs a little moral purification, especially in her Police Department.

COUNTY FAIRS will soon be in order. The seventeenth annual fair of the S. V. A. and M. Society, will be held at Greenesville, September 24, 25 and 26. The sixteenth annual fair of the Agricultural Society of Clarion county, will be held at Clarion on the 23d, 24th and 25th of September. The Venango Agricultural Association will hold its annual exhibition at Franklin, September 30th, and October 1st and 2d. The Crawford County Fair will be held at Conneautville September 30th, and October 1st and 2d. The fair of the Northwestern Agricultural Society, will be held at Corry, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of september.

THE latest is Mrs. Greene. She was supposed to be a doctor's wife. He came to Canonsburg and wanted to find a suitable place for her to board. He said she was ill and needed proper care, and failing to find a proper place, he found an accommodating negro named William Catlin, who agreed to take Mrs. Greene to Houstonville, where a proper hotel for her could be found. The doctor assented to his escorting his wife to the house. The negro instead of taking her by the turnpike, took her by an out-of-the-way road. After he had gone about three miles, he invited her to sit down on a log at the edge of a piece of woods. She would not sit down, and then he attempted to ravish her. She fought to protect herself, and escaped his clutches. She met a farmer on the road, who took her back to Canonsburg in a buggy. The negro was informed against before a justice, and was arrested, but he succeeded in making good his escape. The woman Greene, is not above suspicion, and all together the people of Canonsburg think it a very queer case.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Proceedings of the Republican State Convention.

Candidates for State Treasurer and Judge of the Supreme Court Selected.

Robert W. Mackey Nominated for Treasurer and Isaac G. Gordon for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Platform of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, August 13, 1873.

The Republican State Convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates of the Republican party for the offices of State Treasurer and Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, met here at noon to-day, and was called to order by Major Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Committee.

The following is a list of the delegates to the Convention:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—First District, J. A. Houseman Second District, Hamilton Diston; Third District, C. W. Ridgeway; Fourth District, C. T Jones.

Fifth District—Chester and Delaware, W. B. Waddell.

Sixth District—Montgomery, General Wm. M. Mintzer.

Seventh District—Bucks and Northampton, J. K. Dawes.

Eighth—Berks, Samuel Shearer.

Ninth—Lancaster, John M. Stehman.

Tenth—Schuylkill, M. P. Forster.

Eleventh—Lehigh and Carbon, R. C. Hamersly.

Twelfth—Samuel F. Barr.

Thirteenth—Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, Washington Burt, D. F. Gaines.

Fourteenth—Bradford, Amos Nichols.

Fifteenth—Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan, R. M. Forseman.

Sixteenth—Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga, Hugh Young.

Seventeenth—Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union, Major H. H. Boehtel.

Eighteenth—Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Cl. Gen. J. M. Campbell.

Nineteenth—Cumberland and Franklin.

Twentieth—Adams and York, A. J. Cover.

Twenty first—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset, Major D. W. Mullin.

Twenty second—Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon, Dr. J. W. Dinwiddie.

Twenty-third—Allegheny, Russell Errett, C. L. Magee, Arthur Hobson.

Twenty-fourth—Indiana and Westmoreland, Col. D. S. Porter.

Twenty-fifth—Fayette and Greene, Joseph B. Donnelly.

Twenty sixth—Beaver, Butler and Washington, W. S. Shanberger.

Twenty-seventh—Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest, David M'Clay.

Twenty-eighth—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango, S. H. Miller.

Twenty ninth—Crawford, John B. Compton.

Thirtieth—Erie and Warren, A. D. Wood.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—First District, Jos. K. Fletcher; Second, Robert C. Tittermary; Third, John R Orr; Fourth, John Shermer; Fifth, David F Houston; Sixth, Daniel B. Fisher; Seventh, A Alexander; Eighth, Wm. Totten; Ninth, Jas. W. Saylor; Tenth, M. Hall Stanton; Eleventh, Wm. S. Mann; Twelfth, Wm. M. Bunn; Thirteenth, Thomas Speakes; Fourteenth, George Bumm; Fifteenth, T. B. M. Aldis; Sixteenth, John W. Harmer; Seventeenth, Henry Copland; Eighteenth, Christian Kneass.

Adams—Maj. Robert Bell.

Allegheny—Pittsburgh—1st District, George W. Wilson; 2d District, Wm. H. M'Cleary.

County—S. H. Geyer, A. H. Gross, B. B. Courson, R. B. Brown, John Larimer.

Armstrong—W. D. Mullin.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—David Critchlow, John M. Greer, B. F. Garvin, J. D. V. Hazard.

Bedford and Fulton—John J. Cromer.

Berks—D. C. Keller, Jno. H. Gernant, J. K Sterrett.

Blair—John R Bohn.

Bradford—J. M. Smith, W. H. Carnochan.

Bucks—Lewis B. Thompson, Charles B. Tellman.

Cambria—Thomas Davis.

Cameron, Elk, and Jefferson—A. J. Monks.

Carbon and Monroe—J. M. Stokes.

Centre—John G. Love.

Chester—E. B. Moore, John M. Pomeroy.

Clarion and Forest—J. B. Agnew.

Clearfield—John H. Fulford.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Lindsay Meshaffey, Thomas J. Ingham.

Columbia—D. A. Beckley.

Crawford—Jesse Smith, W. A. Rupert.

Cumberland—

Dauphin and Perry—Joseph Landis, A. Fortenbaugh, Thomas Milligan.

Delaware—Wm. Ward.

Erie—Joseph R. Sterrett, C. C. Boyd.

Fayette—Jasper M. Thompson.

Franklin—Capt. John H. Walker.

Greene—John C Flenniken.

Huntingdon and A. L. Guss.

Indiana—J. C. Pearce.

Juniata and Mifflin—Jeremiah Lyon.

Lancaster—J. C. Muhlenberg, Ed. M'Mellen, S. H. Pierce.

Lawrence—D. H. Wallace.

Lebanon—A. R. Boughter.

Lehigh—Frank Mickley, George Erdman.

Luzerne—E N. Willard, G. N. Miller, W. A. M. Greer, W. W, D. Witt.

Mercer—Wm. Acheson.

Montgomery—Captain F. Sullivan, Dr. Robinson.

Northampton—Frank Reeder, David Acher man.

Northumberland and Montour—A. A. Shisler, W. H. Bradley.

Pike and Wayne— Thos. Y. Boyd.

Potter and M'Kean—A. G. Olmsted.

Schuylkill—H. S. Bonner, Fred E. Stees, E. J. Kirlin.

Snyder and Union—Thos. Shallenberger.

Somerset—Ed. Scull.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—A. P. Stephens, A. E Buck.

Tioga—Henry Allen.

Venango—N. B. Riddle.

Warren—T. B. Monroe.

Westmoreland—Col. George F. Huff, D. S. Atkinson.

York—H. S. McNair, J. Slagle.

On motion of Mr. Huston, of Philadelphia, S. H. Miller, of Mercer, was appointed temporary chairman. He was escorted to the chair by ex-Speaker Elliott. Mr. Miller thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on himself and on the section of the State referring to the nominations to be made, he said as this was the off year in politics, harmony should prevail in our deliberations. When we regard the campaign of last year, we must see that unity of the party mainly contributed to its glorious result. The mission of the Republican party had not been accomplished. It has still great aims to carry out for the interests of the State and nation, and to be victorious in the future as in the past, it should be harmonious.

References to Grant and Hartranft were loudly cheered, and the Chairman concluded a ringing little speech with an appeal for wisdom in the nominations, and unity in the deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Errett, Messrs. Sayers, of Philadelphia; Magee, of Allegheny; Moore, of Chester, and Shissler of Northumberland, were appointed temporary secretaries.

On motion of Mann, of Philadelphia, the delegates elected by the Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington City were invited to seats on the floor without the right to vote.

The Senatorial districts were called, and members of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Resolutions announced. From Allegheny, Messrs Wilson, McCleary and Larimer were appointed on Organization, and Messrs Errett, Geyer and Brown on Resolutions.

The Convention then took a recess.

On reassembling, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported A. G. Olmstead, of Potter, for President of the Convention, with the usual Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Messrs. Coursin, Hobson and Myler were Vice Presidents from Allegheny.

Mr. Olmstead made a brief and eloquent speech.

State Treasurer.

Mr. Mann said the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report, but in order to oblige delegates desirous of leaving in the early trains, he moved to proceed to the nomination of State officers. Carried.

R. W. Mackey was nominated by Mr. Geyer, and Samuel Henry by Mr. Campbell, of Cambria. Mr. Huff was nominated, but was subsequently withdrawn. Mackey had 115 votes, and Henry 18. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

The Supreme Judgeship.

Nominations for Supreme Judge were next in order. There was loud cheering at the mention of the names of Paxson and Butler. The first ballot resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Blair	6
Gordon	49
Hall	7
Paxson	38
Butler	42

The Allegheny delegation voted for Gordon.

SECOND BALLOT.

The names of Blair and Hall were withdrawn.

Paxson	45
Gordon	47
Butler	40

The Hall and Blair men generally voted for Paxson.

THIRD BALLOT.

Gordon	46
Paxson	47
Butler	39

FOURTH BALLOT.

Gordon	45
Paxson	49
Butler	38

FIFTH BALLOT.

Gordon	40
Paxson	51
Butler	37

SIXTH BALLOT.

Gordon	46
Paxson	51
Butler	35

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Gordon	48
Paxson	52
Butler	32

TENTH BALLOT.

The tenth and last ballot resulted as follows:

Gordon	77
Paxson	48
Butler	5

The nomination of Judge Gordon was made unanimous.

The Convention adopted the following

Platform of Principles.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, renew their expressions of confidence in and devotion to the principles of Republicanism, and declare—

First. That they heartily indorse and readopt the Republican National Platform of 1872.

Second. That the National Administration commands their continued confidence, and is entitled to it by its promotion of the best interests and prosperity of the nation to the earnest support of the people.

Third. That the Administration of Governor Hartranft calls for our earnest approbation. During the short time he has been in the Executive Department he has established a State policy which has justly endeared him to the people of this Commonwealth, and has amply justified the confidence we have placed in him.

Fourth. That while earnestly in favor of constitutional reform and of such a revision of our State Constitution as will make it an effective instrument in preventing and punishing the corrupt abuses that have crept in under our present system, we demand, emphatically and especially, that whatever is done or left undone, the main purpose for which the Constitutional Convention was called, the absolute prevention of special legislation, shall be so placed before the people as to secure their separate and decisive expression thereon.

Fifth. That the reduction of the State debt from $41,000,000 to $25,000,000, the repeal of State taxes on real estate, the establishment of schools for the support of soldiers' orphans, the maintenance of our excellent and prosperous system of public schools, and the establishment of the policy of paying off our debt at the rate of $1,000,000 a year, together with the generally flourishing condition of our prosperous old Commonwealth, are evidences that the Republicans during their twelve years' control in Pennsylvania have faithfully administered her affairs, and that the reins of government may be safely left in her hands.

Sixth. That there should be rigid economy in the State and national administrations, and the taxes should be reduced in both as rapidly as consistent with good government, the maintenance of the public credit, and the certain establishment of State and national debts.

Seventh. That the public lands belong to the people, and should be sacredly reserved for homes for actual settlers, and we protest against all further grants of the lands to corporations.

Eighth. That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

Ninth. That when retrenchment is desired to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise, and we condemn voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, whether in the State or in the nation, and demand the pursuance of the 'ate act of Congress, by which the salaries were increased, should promptly and unconditionally be repealed.

Tenth. That we heartily denounce corruption wherever found, and are sincerely desirous for honest economy and political purity in all State administrations. To secure this is the duty of every citizen, and to this end every good man should feel bound, not only to participate in politics, but to labor actively to see that none but good men secure party appointments or nominations.

Eleventh. That the practice of loading the appropriation bill, essential to the support of the government, with objectionable legislation in the shape of amendments, towards the close of the session, is a prolific source of abuse, and a fraud upon the people, and its reform is urgently demanded.

Twelfth. That as the country and home industry have both uniformly prospered under a tariff so arranged as to afford both revenue and protection, the present tariff should be left undisturbed, and as all tariffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a poor government indeed which could not afford to arrange its details so as to encourage the growth of home manufactures, and the creation of a remunerative home market for all the produce of our soil.

Thirteenth. That order and security in the States lately in rebellion must come through the strong enforcement of the laws enacted to protect the liberty and freedom of thought, and cannot be secured by rendering these just and necessary laws inoperative through Executive clemency to unrepentant assassins now undergoing punishment in pursuance of law.

Fourteenth. That, as during the time the Republican party has been in power, it has had to confront graver difficulties and more new and perplexing questions of government, than ever were presented to any other party to solve, and have solved them so judiciously and wisely that the country endorses its decisions, and accepts its work, it is the only organization competent to so meet the grave issues that are now constantly arising to secure the just rights of the whole people.

Fifteenth. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain these ends.

An additional resolution, reported by the Committee, expressing regret at the retirement of Chief Justice Read from the Supreme Bench of the State, was also addressed as well as a resolution authorizing the candidates nominated and the President of the Convention to appoint a Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

CHICAGO.

How a Clerk Swindled a Railway Company.

CHICAGO, August 13.—George Harper, a young man employed as clerk in the Chief Engineer's office of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been detected in peculations by means of placing fictitious names on the pay rolls and drawing the money thereon himself, by which he has succeeded in defrauding the company out of about nineteen thousand dollars. Harper has a family and is a man of sober habits. He had invested of his savings in bonds, which to the amount of twelve thousand dollars he has turned over to the company, and his friends made up the balance. It is understood that the matter will not be taken into the Courts.

The number of deaths reported in the city during the week is exactly the same as the previous week, but a decrease of ninety-five from the corresponding week of last year. Of the deaths one hundred and two were from cholera infantum.

Pilgrimage of English Roman Catholics.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Following the example of their continental brethern, says the *Paix Mail Gazette*, the English Roman Catholics are now organizing a pilgrimage to Paray Le Morial, a small village some distance from

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 37½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾.

THE Democrats of Maine have nominated Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebec, as their candidate for Governor.

BUTLER'S friends, in Massachusetts are entirely sanguine that he will succeed in securing the nomination for Governor. They promise a very active and vigorous canvass.

THE President is being very cordially received at all points on his journey to Maine. The visit, while intended to be private, has been continually marked by evidences of the popularity of the President with the masses of the people.

THE President is represented to have recently said, in a private letter to a friend of his, that he would, at the proper time, make a nomination for the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court that will be eminently satisfactory to the people generally.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, who achieved some notoriety during the war, by the Niagara Falls conference with Horace Greeley, and who before the war was Buchanan's Navy Agent at New York, died in the latter city Tuesday. He was, at one time, United States Consul at London.

OUR THANKS are due Mr. Patterson, one of the members of the Constitutional Convention from this city, for a copy of the Constitution, so far as adopted as yet. It is quite evident from this that the new Constitution will not be as bulky as it has been intimated it will be.

IT IS claimed that the Manitoban prisoners, in whose behalf the Government is about to make an informal application that they be released on bail, have a strong defense to offer when their trial comes on. It is that the alleged kidnapping occurred on American soil, and was really a legitimate and legal arrest, and that it was made in good faith. The sudden departure of Gordon, we might suppose, would implicate the Manitoban authorities. They certainly have not, now, any valid case against the Americans.

FULLER revelations from the "Wawasset," the steamer whose burning occasioned such a terrible loss of life, show that it was utterly unprovided for such an emergency. The boats are said to have been absolutely rotten, and there was an utter absence of any of the ordinary means of safety. So much seems to be quite definitely known. Prosecutions for the losses and deaths incurred are threatened,—but however successful such suits may be, they afford but little consolation for the loss of life and the suffering occasioned.

THE substance of the report of Minister Jay and J. W. McElrath, who investigated the charges against Commissioner Van Buren, is published. It definitely intimates that Van Buren was guilty of negligence, and of selling privileges for money. The character of the evidence upon which these statements are based is not given, nor have we any information that Van Buren was heard in reply. We do not particularly favor Van Buren, but he was entitled to a fair hearing and an honorable condemnation. We presume the subject will come before Congress.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention met yesterday at Harrisburg, and completed its work, by nominating candidates for the position of State Treasurer and Judge of the Supreme Court. There was a very considerable attendance of delegates, and the usual amount of preliminary interest. This centered upon the candidates for Supreme Judge, that for Treasurer being conceded to Mr. Mackey. The candidates for the judicial office were Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia, who has been before the people for a considerable time. His particular friends, W. B. Mann and W. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, worked with great earnestness for his success. Judge Butler, of Chester, was urged by a very strong delegation from that county, and Judge Gordon, of Jefferson, was ably supported by Senator Maclay, of Clarion, and by influential friends from the western part of the State. His location, it was understood, was the strong influence against him, but his friends entertained the hope that in the conflict of interests between Paxson and Butler from the East, he might be nominated. There was enough, in the combinations possible under the circumstances, to call out the best efforts of the tactical politicians present.

No accommodation of the rival interests being secured outside the Convention, the contest was carried to the arbitration of the ballot. By referring to the several ballots taken, and analyzing the vote given, it will be seen that the adherents of the several candidates were remarkably independent, and generally firm in their adhesion to their first choice,—after two complimentary candidates had been withdrawn. The contest was stripped of side issues, by the nomination of State Treasurer, in advance. In this, Mr. Mackey received one hundred and eighteen votes, and Mr. Henry fifteen. Mr. Mackey thus polled nine votes more than we credited him with, a few days since. His nomination was thereupon made unanimous, and elicited kindly feeling, so far as we are able to judge from the report that reaches us. This over, and it was swiftly seen that in the contest for the Judgeship,—the disagreeable feeling was between the friends of Paxson and Butler. Mr. Mann had openly stated that Judge Butler would weaken the ticket, because of his temperance views. To this a reply was made, comparing Judge Butler's character and legal standing with that of Paxson. Naturally, this disagreement caused the friends of Gordon to hold firm, and their faithfulness was finally rewarded by his receiving the nomination. Thus both the candidates are classed as Western men,—a fact which specially calls on the West to do its full duty.

We have not the space, at this time, to do full justice to the admirable Platform adopted. We have often had occasion, heretofore, to refer to the characteristics of Democratic and Republican platforms,—the former being, often, so palpably insincere and time-serving, and the latter clear, manly and outspoken. These are the traits of the platform adopted yesterday. It met every prominent political issue squarely, candidly, and in language that admits of no double interpretation. It endorses afresh the National Republican Platform of 1872; expresses confidence and approbation toward the National and State Administrations; asks the separate submitment to the people of the special legislation feature of the revised Constitution; refers to the reduction of the State debt, by $15,000,000 during the twelve years of Republican supremacy; demands economy in National and State administration; protests against granting the public lands to corporations; calls for adequate laws to protect miners and other laborers; denounces in emphatic terms the increase of salaries and demands the unconditional repeal of the salary grab law; denounces corruption in political administration, and calls upon good men to interest themselves in politics; denounces the practice of putting irrelevant items in appropriation bills as a fraud on the people; reaffirms the wisdom of the tariff policy, and its manifest advantages to agriculturists; demands the enforcement of law in the Southern States; refers to what the Republican party has accomplished in settling important problems in the past, and affirms its ability to meet great issues in the future; and sympathizes "with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and right."

Such is the briefest statement of the points embraced in the Platform adopted yesterday. We thoroughly endorse, in whole and in part. It expresses, clearly and emphatically, not only the current belief of Republicans, but the most advanced issues of the day are passed upon, in a manner to us, very satisfactory. Under such principles, and in defence of such ideas, there can be but little contest. We believe a very considerable portion of the Democratic party will be ready, not merely to endorse the views expressed, but to entrust the political party which originated them, and has a record consistent with them, to give them force and effect.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

For several years past, the most intelligent educators of the country have advocated the establishment of a University in this country, which shall be sufficiently endowed to be thoroughly equal to that at Oxford, England, and able to bestow Fellowships on such of its graduates as will engage in original research. At the recent Educational Convention, at Elmira, New York, Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, referred to this idea, in his address. He affirmed that the standard of education is too low in this country, and that the gradations are not sufficiently well considered. The precise objection we urged against our High School, but which is now corrected, is urged against our entire educational system by Dr. McCosh. The evil is that of not having our schools conducted with reference to steady and regular progress, from one grade to another. Our Common Schools should fit children, by thorough and efficient training, for the classical or High School—and from these they should easily enter College, and from it attain to the University. The evil, so far as our city school system is concerned, has been legislatively remedied by the Board of Education, at our suggestion. Time must necessarily elapse before the system is perfectly applied to our somewhat disconnected and independent school system in this country. Ultimately, it will be.

At the meeting of the National Teachers' Association, at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1869, the opinion prevailed that in order to the harmonizing of our educational system, an American University should be established, and a resolution to this effect was adopted, and a committee appointed to consider what measures might be necessary to give effect to this resolution. The outcome of this action is two-fold. A bill, or rather two bills, drawn by Dr. J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, and forwarded to the Senators representing that State in Congress, and apologetically introduced by them, and killed,—and a report to the Elmira Convention, by President Eliot, of Harvard. This able and complete report, discusses the entire subject from a standpoint so elevated, and with ability so sound and practical, that we regret we have not space to give it in full. He reviews the bills introduced last year at Washington with a view to carry out Prof. Hoyt's idea—to which, however, the Association was not committed—and describes them in just terms as crude in conception, cumbrous in provision, and impracticable of execution. He then congratulates the Association in that it has not given the sanction of its authority to either of the projects, and proceeds to argue that it is no part of the duty of the Government to maintain a great university—a proposition in which all except enthusiasts will agree with him. As he says, the general notion that it is a part of the function of a government to provide and control an elaborate organization for educational purposes in the same manner as it maintains an army and navy, postoffices and civil service, is of European extraction, and belongs to the theory of Government by Divine right. He is perhaps unsound as to the last clause of the proposition, for the idea of making the State a vast engine of education has its first clear exposition in Plato, and was more or less an element of Greek polity before his time. President Eliot, however, states the conclusive objection to the whole doctrine when he holds it to be in opposition to the fundamental principle of our Government, and, indeed, of our theory of life, which is to work out the problem of free institutions to its amplest verge—to breed a race of self-reliant freemen. Wheresoever individual enterprise would be efficient, thence Government interference is to be excluded. Whatsoever belongs to the sphere of individual exercise is to be left to the individual. In other words, the function of our Government is limited to regulation; it was not erected to create institutions and become proprietor of them; they were to grow out of the consciousness of the people—to express their life.

Whether or not President Eliot so intended it, the closing portion of his argument, touching governmental responsibility toward education, bears with as much force against the idea of compulsory education, as against the Government proprietorship of schools. We quote so much of this point as will give the basis and scope of his argument:

> The general notion that a beneficial government should provide and control an elaborate organization for teaching just as it maintains an army, a navy, or a postoffice, is of European origin, being a legitimate corollary to the theory of government by divine right. It is said that the state is a person having a conscience and a moral responsibility; that the Government is the visible representative of a people's civilization, and the guardian of its honor and its morals, and should be the embodiment of all that is high and good in the people's character and aspirations. This moral person, this corporate representative of a Christian nation, has high duties and functions commensurate with its great powers, and none more imperative than that of diffusing knowledge and advancing science.

I desire to state this argument for the conduct of high educational institutions by Government, as a matter of abstract duty, with all the force which belongs to it: for under an endless variety of thin disguises, and with all sorts of amplifications and dilutions, it is a staple commodity with writers upon the relation of Government to education. The conception of Government upon which this argument is based is obsolescent everywhere. In a free community the Government does not hold this parental, or patriarchal—I should better say God-like—position. Our Government is a group of servants appointed to do certain difficult and important work. It is not the guardian of the nation's morals; it does not necessarily represent the best virtue of the republic, and is not responsible for the national character, being itself one of the products of that character. The doctrine of state personality and conscience, and the whole argument to the dignity and moral elevation of a Christian nation's Government as the basis of Government duties, are natural enough under grace-of-God Governments, but they find no ground of practical application to modern republican confederations; they have no bearing on governments considered as purely human agencies with defined powers and limited responsibilities. Moreover, for most Americans these arguments prove a great deal too much; for if they have the least tendency to persuade us that government should direct any part of secular education, with how much greater force do they apply to the conduct by government of the religious education of the people. These propositions are indeed the main arguments for an established church. Religion is the supreme human interest, government is the supreme organization; therefore government ought to take care for religion, and a Christian government should maintain distinctively Christian religious institutions. This is not theory alone; it is the practice of all Christendom, except in America and Switzerland.

Let us cling to the genuine American method in the matter of public instruction. The essential features of that system are local taxes for universal elementary education voted by the citizens themselves, local elective boards to spend the money raised by taxation and control the schools, and for the higher grades of instruction permanent endowments administered by incorporated bodies of trustees. This is the American voluntary system, in sharp contrast with the military, despotic organization of public instruction which prevails in Prussia and most other States of continental Europe. Both systems have peculiar advantages, the crowning advantage of the American method being that it breeds freemen. Our ancestors well understood the principle that to make a people free and self-reliant it is necessary to let them take care of themselves, even if they do not take quite as good care of themselves as some superior power might.

We strongly approve the sentiments expressed in this admirable address. We do not desire the educational institutions of the country to be owned and conducted by the government. There is enough generosity among the wealthy men of the country to endow such an institution as is suggested, if once the subject is properly brought to their attention. We very earnestly commend the idea, so prominent in this address, that our educational system, while voluntary, shall be harmonious, well graded, and mutually supporting. We as strongly commend the drift of the argument which points against compulsory attendance at school. There will be no need of the government taking the children by the throat, and forcing them into schools, if those schools are made attractive, and inviting. Statistics show, that the attendance is no greater, pro rata, under the compulsory, than it is under the voluntary system, provided the schools are well provided and ably conducted. We prefer to keep a pressure on the teachers, and this the voluntary system does.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE bathers at Long Branch say it is not pleasant to be knocked down in the surf by the carcass of a dead horse.

AN Iowa bride pulled her husband's hair while going home from the sacred altar, and he walked straight to a lawyer.

AT Quincy, Ill., on Tuesday afternoon, a boiler in the People's Mill exploded, fatally injuring the engineer, a colored man.

REAR ADMIRAL L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, commanding the Washington Navy Yard, will take command of the Asiatic station early in November.

GEORGE MAYARS has been arrested for shooting Edward Cosgrove, who was found dead in the streets of Shenandoah, Pa., yesterday morning.

MOSQUITOS, like the hotel keepers, are presenting their bills without any compunctions of conscience or feeling at the various Summer resorts.

BOARDING your mother-in-law may be disagreeable, but boarding a horse car with numerous persons and bundles on the platform and mud beneath it is worse.

As some boys were flying a kite, lately, in a field near Woodstock, Ont., it was attacked by a small hawk, which got its claws entangled in the paper and cord, and was secured.

THE Boston *Transcript* thinks Utah is the place for developing female eccentricities. It says: "There is a woman making affidavit in court there that she no longer wishes to be called 'Young.'"

THE City Mills, in Quincy, Ill., owned by Whitmore Brothers, were burned last Tuesday night, with a considerable quantity of grain and flour. Loss $60,000; insured for $30,000 in St. Louis agencies.

THE *Carbon Democrat* has been merged into the Mauch Chunk *Democrat*, and henceforth there will be only one *Democrat* published in Carbon county. Jos. Lynn, Esq., will continue to be the editor.

SIXTEEN years ago a North Carolina father, who knew the virtue of the rod, thrashed his big boy, and sent him off to hoe corn. The first seen of him since was last week, when he returned from California with $50,000 on his hoe.

A CLERGYMAN of an original turn of mind, living near Lexington, Ky., has introduced into his preaching the entirely novel feature of laughing. He sometimes preludes his sermon with several bursts of hearty laughter, which he uses as he goes on to point his moral of the absurdity of sin.

RELIC HUNTERS have begun to plunder St. Peter's Church at Rome. They have broken off a considerable portion of the alabaster cornice round the base of the bronze statue of St. Peter, and knocked off the fingers of those beautiful but colossal babies. Berniui's angels, who stand picturesquely by the holy water fonts on either side of the great nave.

EMMA BLACK, living in a small town on the Mississippi, saved a man's life the other day in a curious way. He was fishing and tumbled out of his boat, and being unable to swim, would have perished had not the maiden, discovering his danger, swam out to him, and throwing into his hands her back hair, four feet in length, towed him to the land.

"JOHN PAUL" tells of a pleasant table companion at one of the fashionable Saratoga hotels, who, after finishing his meal, deliberately takes out his false teeth, rinses them in his goblet, and returns them to his mouth. As a consequence the ladies wait until he has left the table, and either decline to drink water or take it in wine glasses. The disgusting wretch is a rich New York lawyer.

AT Davenport, Iowa, last Tuesday night James Messenger, colored, shot and instantly killed another colored man named Joseph Wilson, on Fourth street. The former was talking at the door of the boarding house of the latter, who was trying to sleep. Wilson told him to leave, which he refused to do, and Wilson started after him and pursued him to the sidewalk, when Messenger shot him through the heart.

A SITKA (Alaska) letter of the 5th ult., reports the discovery in that Territory of a ledge of gold-bearing quartz which yields, according to assays, $276 in gold per ton. The ledge is distant fourteen miles from Sitka, and although its value is as yet only problematical, the extent of the mines being undecided, a number of hopeful persons have formed the "Alaska Gold Mining Company," and are to commence work upon it.

WHOEVER has any uninvested capital and a desire to realize a large income out of it, may like to know that the Pasha of Egypt has issued proposals for a new loan of $160,000,000, the terms being 7 per cent. interest for every $100 lent—that is, for every $84.25 actually handed in. This is nine per cent. on the money paid. The Duke of Wellington used to say, however, that great interest meant great risk. Hitherto, however, the Pasha of Egypt has honorably met all his engagements. The trouble, if any, might be with his successor, by-and-by.

THE *Corierre da Milano* states that a great service was rendered to the Vatican by the Italian Ministry. The collection of Peter's pence is so abundant that 25,000,000 of lire are at this moment lying idle at the Vatican. Some Roman bankers proposed to invest them in certain Roman banks of issue, pointing out at the same time what influence on the Roman money market might thereby be secured to the Vatican. The Italian Ministry, knowing the banks in question to be perfectly unsound, prevented the business, and the 25,000,000 of economized Peter's pence are now to be safely invested in foreign stocks.

SUCH a thing as occurred the other day in Leavenworth will be interesting to all students of chemistry. A lady went to her cellar and brought up what should have been a jug of yeast. Mysterious transformation! When she poured out the jug's contents, they proved to be pure whisky! She immediately applied to her husband for scientific information, but she found that he was as much amazed as herself at the wonderful change. In fact, he thought there must be something more than natural about it, and discouraged investigation. He is probably thinking it over, for he has been very low spirited ever since.

SINCE the great fire in Chicago between 200 and 300 persons have been adjudged insane in the Courts of Cook county, Illinois. Commenting upon one class of patients, the Chicago *Tribune* says: "The great fire is responsible for the dethroned reason of eleven persons. In one instance it was downright fright and consequent exhaustion, mental and physical; in another it was loss of property and inevitable destitution; in another it was loss of relatives; and so on. Yet the number is not so great as one would suppose who, on the morning succeeding the great calamity, watched these helpless women and children upon the dismal prairies, in the lake, in the graveyards, hiding behind the friendly tombstones, or crouched imploringly on church steps, awaiting for the bread the world sent them to place in the eager mouths of their starving little ones."

THE lightning that accompanies summer shower, is an object of terror to a large number of people, yet, in reality, the danger of loss of life from lightning is very much less than from railway or steamboat disasters, from fire or dic vinegar, or many other forms of violent or accidental death. The census shows that in the year 1870 there were only 202 deaths in the entire country from lightning stroke. Out of an aggregate of nearly 500,000 deaths from all causes, there was but one out of every 2,437 that was caused by lightning. Or putting the case in another form, there was but one person out of every 190,883 killed by a lightning stroke. Of the 202 persons killed only 54 were females. Sun stroke kills more people than lightning, there having been 397 deaths from this cause during 1870. There were also in 1870, 1,345 deaths from suicide, so that the chance by being killed by lightning is only about one-seventh as great as dying by suicide.

PERSONAL.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, is at the Grand Hotel, Saratoga Springs.

ASSISTANT Secretary of State, Davis, has left Washington for Massachusetts, to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law.

M. DE FONVIELLE, the French æronaut, thinks that Wise will not succeed, as the Professor's balloon cannot keep afloat long enough.

GRACE GREENWOOD says that she was forced to pay two dollars for the privilege of washing her face at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on the Canada side.

THE Spanish Marshal O'Donnell, on his dying bed, when the priest asked him to forgive his enemies, quietly answered: "Enemies I have none; I shot them all."

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON was in Boston Monday. His improved appearance indicates a steady progress toward restored health, which has been brought about by his cessation of all active labor.

THE promotion of Sevillon A. Brown to chief clerkship of the Department of State has been followed by the promotion of John H. Haswell as senior under clerk, and Warren C. Stone in place of Haswell.

GOV. CAMPBELL, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, and Mr. Hosmer, of Zanesville, Ohio, returned to Cheyenne, last week, from their interview with the Arrapahoes, at the Red Cloud Agency.

ONE of Mr. Greeley's sayings is reported to have been that if he had to start in life again, and the choice was proffered between a classical education and his trade as a printer, he would unhesitatingly prefer the trade.

THERE will be no duel between United States Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, and General D. H. Hill, of Georgia. The parson says he is too old to fight, and that it is also against his religion, but he can still hold his own in the way of writing letters.

THE claim of Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, widow of James Fisk, Jr., for $350, against the estate of James A. Coe, the Boston irregular broker, has been allowed and will be paid by the assignees, who were appointed at a meeting of Coe's creditors in Boston, Monday.

THE will of the late General Pillsbury directs his body to be interred in the Rural Cemetery; gives his furniture, horses, carriages, household effects, $10,000 life insurance, and the income of $25,000 to his wife; the balance of his estate to his two sons and their children. The estate is valued at $100,000.

A ZANESVILLE, Ohio, paper records the recent death near that city of a boy seven years old, named Sheridan Stoneburner, who was one of the triplets born to Solomon and Hannah Stoneburner, Nov. 15, 1865. The children were named U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, and P. H. Sheridan. Dr. Safford, of Zanesville, preached the funeral discourse from Second Kings, fourth chapter, and twenty-fourth verse: "It is well with the child? It is well." Grant and Sherman, the other two boys, are reported to be in fine health and promise.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Tioga county Republicans are disgusted with the Crawford county system of making nominations.

IT is nearly thirty years since Hon. William Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, took any part in politics.

THE Boston *Advertiser* is very emphatic in its contradiction of the rumor that the administration will support Gen. Butler for Governor of Massachusetts.

THE next Legislature of New Jersey will choose a United States Senator in place of John P. Stockton, Democrat, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1874.

JAMES OTIS has been nominated as a taxpayers' candidate for Mayor of San Francisco. There will be a spirited contest for the selection of this officer, as the rival railroad interests are preparing to put their fingers in the pie.

THE recently elected General Assembly of Kentucky will be composed as follows: Senate, 32 Democrats and 6 Republicans; House of Representatives, 81 Democrats and 19 Republicans. The Republicans gain two in the Senate and the Democrats one in the House.

DANIEL PRATT, Jr., the Great American Traveller, having escaped from the New Hampshire Work House, has published a card in the Boston papers, stating that he will stump the State for Ben. Butler for Governor, on condition that Ben will support him for President in 1876.

GEN. ROBT. LOWRY, of Mississippi, declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The leading party paper in the State believes that he could have been the choice of the party for its standard bearer; but as the Republicans intend to carry the State again, perhaps it is better for Mr. Lowry to keep out of the fight.

THE following is the Republican ticket in Westmoreland county: Assembly, Col. J. A. Ege, James Hunter; Prothonotary, S. P. Frank; Treasurer, James McElroy; Clerk of the Courts, S. C. Remsberg; Commissioner, Adam Stoner; Poor House Director, J. H. McKown; Auditor, J. L. Davidson; Jury Commissioner, George Ambrose.

GEN. BUTLER has put a sticking-plaster on the Hon. George F. Hoar, who drew his back pay and turned it over to an educational institution in his district. Some people need glory more than they need butcher's meat, said Benjamin F., and therefore Butler spent his back pay for butcher's meat, while Hoar spent his for glory. Each one put his back pay where he thought it would do him the most good. —*Chicago Tribune.*

A DETROIT exchange says: There is, of course, some complaint that the census statistics were not accurately taken in Michigan in 1870. We have, ourself, noticed one glaring error. The census returns give only 612 idiots in the entire State, when everybody knows that there were as many as 840 "Liberal Republicans" in 1872; and it isn't possible that there could have been an increase of over 200 idiots in two years. It is possible, however, that some of these were set down simply as lunatics.

"VIRGINIA for white Virginians"—with which the Conservative party appeals for popular support in the present canvass—is a condensed form of protest against the principles of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution. It is a long step backward from their Greeleyism of 1872 and their Walkerism of 1869, and a falsification of the high and solemn pledges which they made to the National Government, the American public and the world in those two years.—*Richmond State Gazette.*

WILLIAMSPORT FIEND CHAINED.

Wade, the Assassin of the McBrides — Handcuffs Dispensed With—An Improved Manacle.

The murderer Wade, who killed the McBrides near Williamsport, is no longer handcuffed. After breaking his last pair, an iron collar and chain were ordered, and handcuffs dispensed with. The collar goes around the neck and fastens with a lock, and the chain, seven feet in length, extends from the collar to the ring on the floor, giving the prisoner the privilege of his cell. Recently a visitor to the jail, in passing along from cell to cell, was startled by a man leaping from his bed. It was Wade, and as he struck upon his feet he seized the chain, dashed it upon the floor, and gave a yell that made the situation rather an unpleasant one for a person looking upon the criminal for the first time. In conversation, Wade said he had gold enough to make a longer and heavier chain than the one he was dragging around. He is rather severe upon the Sheriff for thus ironing him, and thinks that he would be given more liberty if he was a first class Republican; but he says he isn't—McClellan is his man every time. Yet he prefers the collar and chain to handcuffs—the latter being too tiresome. He has lined the inside of his iron collar with cloth; the iron being rough, he says it hurts his neck. While our informant was conversing with Wade, the latter pulled from his pocket a roll of bills, and boastingly stated that they had searched him for money but could find none, yet he had plenty and knew where to keep it. He had cigars and other luxuries in his cell, and invited the visiting party to partake of the hospitality of his dungeon. When asked how he passed his nights, Wade replied: "Jolly; last night I had McBride's ghost in here, and made it lively for the apparition." When the party retired, it was with the firm conviction that Wade's equal was not to be found in this country.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
John Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

Dr. McDowell's Cholera Mixture.
No family should be without this valuable remedy during this sickly period. We need not mention the many others, as Adison's new Fo land, McGuire's, Nelson's, Harris', Sanford's, Dickson's, and many others. All the leading articles that are prepared will be found at the lowest prices, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.
Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth street.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.
FOR TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny co.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAISWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. P. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side.)
P. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KUHGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

A WICKED BOY.

An Astronomer Dreadfully Sold.

They say that the chief astronomer at the Washington Observatory was dreadfully sold a few days ago. A wicked boy, whose Sunday School experience seems only to have made him more depraved, caught a fire-fly, and stuck it, with the aid of some mucilage, in the centre of the largest lens in the telescope. That night, when the astronomer went to work, he perceived a blaze of light apparently in the heavens, and what amazed him more was that it would give a couple of spurts and then die out, only to burst forth in a second or two. He examined it carefully for a few moments, and then began to do sums to discover where in the Heavens that extraordinary star was placed. He thought he found the locality, and the next morning he telegraphed all over the universe that he had discovered a new and remarkable star of the third magnitude in Orion. In a day or two all the astronomers in Europe and America were studying Orion, and they gazed at it for hours until they were mad, and then they began to telegraph to the man in Washington to know what he meant. The discoverer took another look and found that the new star had moved about eighteen billion miles in twenty-four hours, and upon examining it closely he was alarmed to perceive that it had legs! When he went on the dome, the next morning, to polish up his glass, he found the lightning bug. People down at Alexandria, seven miles distant, heard part of the swearing, and they say he infused into it much whole-souled sincerity and vigorous energy. The bills for telegraph dispatches amounted to $2,600, and now the astronomer wants to find that boy. He wishes to consult with him about something.—*Max Adeler.*

CORNS.

The surest cure that has ever been discovered for these troubles of the feet, is in the Genuine Corn Solvent, which is made by Robinson, of London. It is entirely painless in its application, when the directions are observed, and no one need be plagued with corns, warts or excrescences of any kind on the hands or feet when supplied with one of ROBINSON'S PATENT CORN PENCILS. The cost of the genuine is fifty cents, or sent by mail for sixty cents. They may be obtained in any quantity at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
SAPOLIO
is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.
SAPOLIO
for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.
SAPOLIO
for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.
SAPOLIO
cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No stopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.
SAPOLIO
for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.
SAPOLIO
is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.
SAPOLIO
Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and cotton Stuff.
SAPOLIO
for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.
SAPOLIO
removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Statuary, from Bath-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.
SAPOLIO
removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
HAND SAPOLIO
a new and wonderful effective toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.
HAND SAPOLIO
as an article for the Bath "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.
HAND SAPOLIO
Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.
HAND SAPOLIO
is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.
HAND SAPOLIO
removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for worker's in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For washing the Skin White and soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.
HAND SAPOLIO
costs but 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.
DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.
Buy it of your merchant if he has it, or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 Park Place, N.Y.

PRESERVING SUGARS.—75 BARRELS Yellow and White Refined, Crushed and Pulverized Sugars just received and for sale at reduced prices by the barrel or retail at the Family Grocery Depot of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
DRESS GOODS.
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Stripe Silks,
Plain Silks,
Check Silks,
Silks, new shades,
Dress Silks,
Lining Silks,
Trimming Silks,
Black Satins,
Colored Satins,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Black Mohairs,
Black Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
Plain Pongees,
Stripe Pongees,
Japane e Silks,
Imitation Silks,
Jap. Poplins,
Jap. Cloths,
Hernanis,
Chintzes,
Linen Suitings,
Newport Suitings.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
Are now opening all in
NEW GOODS.
BLACK ALPACAS
Our own importations, at 25c, 30c, 35c, 37½c, 45c, 50c and 60c.
COLORED ALPACAS,
All the new shades, 25c, 30c and 37½c.
Gray Mixed Poplins
For Suits and Redingotes, at 25c, 31c and 37½c.
New All-Wool Satines
All new shades, at 50c and 62½c.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A large and varied assortment of choice styles and colors closing out at 12½c.
BLACK SILKS
At Extraordinary Bargains.
Hamburg Edgings,
Some splendid bargains. These Goods are our own importation, and are very cheap.
New Goods received by Express every day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
Bargains, Bargains
Striped Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Grenadines and Hernanis,
Linen Suits,
Lace Sacques and Points,
Shawls,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas
Selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for FALL GOODS, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.
HENRY McCALLUM,
51 Fifth Avenue.
OIL CLOTHS.
The Largest Stock, in all widths, of
American Manufacture
EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET.
SPECIAL NOTE.
American Oil Cloths have long been conceded as excelling all Foreign Makes, and are EXPORTED TO ENGLAND on account of their superiority in Elegance of Finish and Beauty of Design.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEERS,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Aug. 12, 1873.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of IVY ALLEY, from Juniata street to Washington avenue, and of FULTON STREET, from Washington avenue to Adams street, and for the Grading and Paving of BUTTERCUP ALLEY, from Grant avenue to Allegheny avenue are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, August 29th, 1873, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of same.
W. K. CARLILE,
aul2 Acting City Engineer.
OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Aug. 8th, 1873.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the Sewer on MARGARET ALLEY, from Middle alley to a point fifty feet west of Federal street

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Special facilities for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise prompt attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BEADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Office 7 rooms on Valuable Property. Deposits of $1 to $5 000. Deposits daily from 9 to 5 P. M., and Saturday from 7 to 9 P. M.

ANDREW A. McFARLAND, President.
DANIEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

Andrew L. McFarland, W. B. Lupton,
Asst. Treas. U. S., J. P. Smith,
A. T. Bradley, Wm. Phillips,
Frank Evans, W. H. Irwin,
Sam'l A. Kier,
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. K. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAHER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Special attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

International Bank,

Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, - - $200,000

Bank for Savings. Deposits and Discount. Exchanges and Coupons. Dealers in Gold Coupons, &c. Government, Gold and Silver Bonds and other securities. Drafts drawn direct on Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. H. MOORE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, W. A. Stone,
Joseph Wagner, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, C. C. Anderson,
Robt. J. Gray, C. Schleiper,
W. H. McKee, James Irwin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1873.

The supply of money continues abundant, and real y prime paper is in request, with no essential change in the rates of discount. There is nothing new to report concerning the financial situation hereabouts. Local securities and real estate remain quiet and unchanged in price.

George R. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday
Gold	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	120½	119¾
5-20 1867	117¾	117¾
" 1868	118¾	118¾
" 1865 new	119¼	119¼
" 1865—coupons	118	118
10-40s ex. coupons	115¾	115¾
7-30s—coupons	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	114¼	114¼

New 6 per cents ex. coupons

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	105¾	105¾
Erie	93¾	93¾
H. & St. J.	33	32
C. C. & I. C.	82¾	82¾
Pref.	73	73
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾
Do. Central	94	94
North Western Common	67	66¾
Rock Island	110¾	109¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾	89¾
Pacific Mail	40	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	92	91¾
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	26¾
Wabash	28	27¾
Toledo & Wabash	71¾	70¾
Fort Wayne	98	98
Rock Island	134¾	133¾
Chicago & Alton		108
Adams Express	94	93
American Express	63	62¾
Canton		69
U. S. Express	68	67
Panama		143¾
I. C.	107¾	107¾
Hannibal & St. Joe		38¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	84¾	84¾
Reading	95¾	95¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123¾	123¾
Oil Creek	2¾	2¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾
Philadelphia & Erie	21¾	21¾
Pittsburgh 5s	92	91
Allegheny Valley 7-30	54	53
Central Transportation	47	47
Lehigh Transportation	45	45

The Philadelphia "Ledger" says money is in abundant supply, all the banks being prompt to discount legitimate business paper, which, however, there is little making, and even less offering for discount. On the street the largest bill brokings go at call loans at 5 per cent., on Government collateral at 6 per cents., on other high grade collateral at 7 per cent., and on such paper as business men generally send. 7 to 8 per cent. Best endorsed paper is quoted at 7@7½ per cent. Prime single name paper, when taken at all, ranges as low as from 7 to 10 per cent. There is a general cutting down of the averages of all the leading items of the bank returns, as compared with the statement of the previous week. The cash means, specie and legal re erve, in hand by the last week's statement, amount to $14,882,208, against a deficiency in the reserve, including deposits and circulation, of $40,549,988, showing in the aggregate a surplus in the required 25 per cent. reserve, counting specie, of $8,982,604, which is a less favorable showing than the previous week, when the surplus over the required 25 per cent. of reserve, counting specie, was $10,601,231, showing a difference and loss in reserve of $1,618,627. Our table shows a heavy falling off in loans of $1,13 .662. The clearings were large, showing an increase of $2,15 .199. The balances increased moderately, $304,0 5.

The Chicago "Tribune" says in the general money market there is actually no change. The banks have an abundance of money, and would take as much paper as offers. Discounts nominal at 10 per cent., but some of the banks would be very glad to get first-class short business paper at a considerable reduction below the legal figure. Street paper is not very abundant. The note brokers are able to place about all good paper at 12@15 per cent. per annum, but with investors. The usual average continues at about 10@18. Rates between banks 1@2½ per cent. per $1,0 0, and most of the rates refused to sell at that.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1873.

Money was easy at 3@4 per cent. Sterling was dull and unchanged. Customs receipts $63,000. Gold was weak, declining from 113¾ to 113⅝, closing with sales at one to many figures. Governments were quiet. Coupons 6s 000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $75,0 0. Government were quiet. State bonds were dull; Tennessee strong. A sensational opening was one of the chief features of the stock market this morning for the purpose, it is believed, of getting out from carrying over Sunday the largest possible amount of long stocks. No effort was made to speculative account, and accordingly, by the end of a discussion as to the way matters stood, the Pacific Mail party are credited with having a corner in that stock, as well as with selling the remainder of the list down. The Vanderbilt party are credited with having stood pretty well with Pacific Mail. The market for the last hour became heavy, and closed very dull. The general feeling of selling is based on the belief that the speculative movement has reached, at most of the active stocks, the highest point for the present season, and that the tendency is now downward. Prime, even, smooth, fine wool sheep, averaging say 10 lbs. per head, are selling at 5½@5¾c; we are cognizant of two cars having been disposed of at the outside rate; prime 90@95 lbs, 5@5¼c; 80@85 lbs, 4¾@5c; 75@80 lbs, 4½@4¾c; Jersey sheep in fair supply, and selling at from $2.50@3.50 a head, according to quality—good open wool sheep to be preferred over fine wool, because they are so much heavier. There is little or no inquiry for lambs in this market, any more than which may be attributed to the fact that the Philadelphia and New York markets are being supplied nearer home, and the result is there are but very few offerings; they may be quoted nominally at 5½@6¾.

HOGS.

The receipts continue light, only footing up 68 cars during the three days ending yesterday; the market to-day was considerably firmer, as the arrivals were almost closed, but prices have undergone no quotable change. The inquiry as has been the case for some weeks past, is mainly for light weights which must be attributed to the depressed condition of lard in the eastern markets. Yorkers, 4½@4¾c; Philadelphia, 4½@4¾; smooth do., 4¾@5c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1873.

Breadstuffs have recently experienced some depression in the face of the fact that the wants of Europe promise to equal, if not exceed all precedent. It is true that receipts of flour, wheat and corn at the Western markets have latterly been in excess of corresponding periods in previous seasons, but the increase in the demand is fully equal to the increase in the supply. The decline is therefore attributable to another cause, and it is found in the excessive rates of ocean freights. On Thursday $1 ? brl. for flour, and 30c ? bushel for wheat were the rates paid by the steamers to Liverpool, and all vessels were chartered to load grain to Great Britain and German ports at 5s 1½@6 3d ? quarter, or equal to about 29½@31½c ? bushel.

APPLES—We can report continued liberal arrivals, but there is no accumulation, hence prices are fully sustained, ranging from $2.50@4 per brl, according to quality. This kind of fruit is bringing a higher price than usual at this season of the year, and the inference is that the crop of early Apples is below an average.

BUTTER—There is a very fair demand for choice lots, in small packages, and prices, as compared with last week, are rather better, ranging from 20@22c—the supply of this kind is small. Low grade butter continues dull.

BRANS—$2.50@3 per bushel.

CHEESE—Our New York advices report that market firmer, which, of course, will not be without its effect here, although prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 13c to the trade and 14 in a jobbing way. The export trade during the past sixty days has been, if we mistake not, unprecedented.

EGGS—The arrivals continue comparatively liberal, but the supply is in many instances in excess of the demand; this is evident from the fact that dealers very generally report the market dull. Prices, however, remain unchanged and quotable change, ranging from 14@16, the outside figure for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—The arrivals although comparatively light have been and continue just sufficiently large to keep up a fair supply, and with a steady local demand, prices are fully sustained, ranging from $7@7.25 for good to choice Spring wheat flours, and $8@8.25 for red winter wheat. Both Superfine and New York were reported firmer on Tuesday.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet, and our market presents nothing that is really new or important. There is a fair local demand, but no material change in rates. Wheat is still quotable at $1.30@1.40 for red, and $1.50@1.60 for white, according to quality. Some few sales of new white have been made at prices, if we mistake not, over $1.60. Corn shows a heavy falling off in the matter of shipments, amounting to 214,382 sks. for the week, against 307,000 sks. last week, a decrease of 92,618 sks. Receipts, deliveries, and stocks on hand, as follows:

	Receipts.	Deliveries.	Stocks.
Monday	3,000	3,000	1,000
Tuesday	3,000	3,000	1,000
Wednesday	3,000	3,000	1,000

Oats dull; white western 45@45c; black 41@44c. Leather active at 26@30c. Wool active; fleece 48@52c; Texas 35@45c. Coffee quiet at 19½@20½c. Rice firmer at 8½@9½c. Sugar firm at 8@8½c. Crude petroleum 8@9½c; refined 18@18½c. Turpentine firm at 40c. Pork nearly at $16. Middling quoted at 9½c. Lard weak at 8 7-16@8½c. Bacon firm at 10@12c. Cheese in buyers' favor at 12½@13c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—Flour scarce and firm; double $6.25; treble $6.50@7.50; family $8 50@9 75. Corn scarce and firm; mixed 72c; white mixed 75c; white 76c. Oats quiet 43@45c. Bran scarce at 85c. Hay prime $16@16 50; choice $18. Pork scarce and firm at $17.50. Dry salt shoulders 8½c. Bacon firm and scarce at 10@11@12c. Clear sides quiet and in demand at 10@10½c. Lard: stock small and prices firmer; tierces 9½@9¾c; keg 11c. Sugar steady; fair to fully fair 9@9½c. Molasses: no movement. Whisky quiet; Louisiana 85c; Cincinnati 91. Coffee steady. Corn: cargoes quiet and unchanged; Mary 14@15½c; low middlings 12@13c; middlings 15½c; middling Orleans 19½; receipts 667; no exports; stock 17,0 1.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Cotton easier; middling Uplands 6, 9-16d; do Orleans 6 12-16d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; stock at do—very from Savannah and Charleston 3¾d, Texas 5-16d quiet. Red winter wheat 9s 11d. Flour 28@29s. Corn 25s 9d. Cumberland middles 28s 6d; short do 30s; middles do. Tobacco quiet.

ANTWERP, August 13.—Refined petroleum 27½f.

CHICAGO, August 13.—Wh at dull, lower and unsettled: No 1 spring $1.26; No 2 do $1.22 spot; $1.17 August; $1.11½ September. Corn active at 29¾ cash or August. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 27¾c spot; 27½c August. Rye firm at 60c. Barley firm at 95c. Lard firm at 8½. Lard firm at 7¾c. Bulk meats and Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales. Whisky steady at 91c.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour firm at $6.25@6.50. Wheat firm at $1.25@1.30. Corn firm at 45@46c. Rye steady; 60@70. Oats quiet at 33@34c. Barley and provisions unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork $16.50@17. Lard dull but unchanged. Bulk meats and shoulders 8@8½c; clear ribsides 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Flour very dull; superfine $4.50@5.00. Wheat quiet; No 2 red 1.30@1.31. Corn active at 57@58c. Oats dull; white 45@47½c; mixed 43@44c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $17.50@18. Lard firm at 8½c. Petroleum: crude 11c; refined 16½c. Whisky steady at 85c.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—Cotton steady at 17c. Flour firm at $6.90. Wheat: sales at $1.24@1.40. Corn 43@45c. Oats steady 42@44c. Barley and rye nominal. Coffee steady at 23@26c. Hay quiet at $25. Pork sales at $17. Bacon unchanged; sides 12@12½c; sugar cured 14½@15c. Lard steady at 8½@9c.

MILWAUKEE August 13.—Flour steady and in moderate demand at $6.50@6.75. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.31; No 2 $1.26. Corn dull at 38c. Oats dull; No 2 26@28c. Rye dull; No 1 62c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No 2, 90c.

TOLEDO, August 13.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm and higher; No 1 red $1.45; No 2 $1.41; No 2 amber Illinois $1 47. Corn a shade higher; No 2 mixed 40½c; No 2 yellow 41c. Oats dull; No 2 32@32c. Rye dull; No 1 62c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No 2 Spring 90c.

NASHVILLE, August 13.—Cotton dull at 14½@ 17c. Flour firm at $5.50@8 40. Wheat act ve at $1.30@1.45. Corn dull at 42c. Oats dull at 40@50c. Hay dull at $25. Bacon active at 10½@11½@11½c. Whisky steady at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—Cotton dull at 17@18c. Flour dull at $5.75@6.75. Wheat active and higher; No 2 red $1.28. Corn dull at 32c. Oats dull; No 2 26@28c. Rye firm at 60c. Barley firm and in fair demand. Pork firmer at $16.50; butchers' 13½@14c; shipping to e 14@14¼c.

CLEVELAND, August 13.—Wheat active; No 1 red $1.42; No 2 $1.37. Corn firm and unchanged. Petroleum lower; standard white 13½c; State test 22c for large orders.

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BUFFALO, August 13.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 50 cars of 500 head; for the week 5,835. The market was very lively this morning for good cattle and yesterday's prices; common stock was neglected; about 1,800 head were sold; sales 931 Illinois steers, 1,164@1,425 lbs, at $4.25@4.75; 175 Indiana steers, 1,300 lbs, at $4.50; 1,100 lbs Ohio steers, 988@1,223 lbs, at $4.12½@4.35; 250 Texas stee s, 1,065@1,300 lbs, at $3.90@4.25; 75 Kentucky steers, 1,230@1,300 lbs, at $4.60; 20 Iowa steers, 1,355 lbs, at $4.75; 54 Michigan steers, 1,119 lbs, at $4.50; 54 do, at $4.30; 54 do, at $4.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 10,200; total for the week 16,400; market very active; sales of 1,200 Ohio sheep, 72@90 lbs, at $4.50@5.00; 31 Illinois steers, 73 lbs, $5; 441 Canada sheep, 109@126 lbs, $5@5.50; 1,534 Canada lambs, 45@72 lbs, $5.50@6.75; 7.12½. Swine: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 12,000; total for the week 18,200; market for hogs active and 10c higher; yesterday's price s; good to prime hogs are selling at $5@5.25; Kentucky and Illinois corn feeders, which are neglected at $4.75@4.90.

CHICAGO, August 13.—Cattle: receipts 2,200 head. The market was dull; buyers were not disposed to operate; a few hee pool common to fair sold at $3.50@4.00; stockers, $3.25; butcher's cattle inactive; shipments, 700 head. Hogs: receipts, 9,400. The market was firm and a shade higher on right lots; sales ranged at $4.40@5 for common to extra, with best sales of good to choice at $4.90@5.05; shipments, 5 516. Sheep: receipts, 787; market fairly active and a shade higher for good, at $4@4.50.

BOSTON, August 13.—Wool quiet, active and firm. Illinois, Iowa & Wisconsin fleece 48@49c; Michigan 46@48c; Ohio and Pennsylvania 47@48c; choice double extra and above 49@52c; combing and delaine fleeces in demand at 50@52c.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nearly at $1.42@1.53. Corn firm at 46c. Oats quiet at 32c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull and weak at 90c.

NEW YORK, August 13.—There was a spirited demand for cotton and woolen goods from first hands, and the jobbing trade was rather better. Heavy standard and fine brown sheetings are active and firm. Fine and medium bleached shirtings are brisk, and several leading marks are in short supply. Cott n flannels are selling freely. Prints are quiet. Dress goods are in very request. Woolens and worsteds continue active. Shawls and hosiery are improving. Velvets and velve ets are selling low at auction.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—2 cars stone, J S S Knox; 2 do lumber, Stack and S; 1 do do, Aubrey M and V; 1 do do, Jones, Laird & Co; 1 do pipe, J Reno; 1 do clay, W Smith and Son; 1 do pipe, H H Collins; 12 bdls staves, 10 do hoops, Stetoes, Aiken W and P; 50 bxs starch, Dilworth Bros; 25 do do, T C Jenkins; 30 do do, S P Shriver; 25 do do, W Cooper; 100 do do, Kinsey, Hardrick and Co; 25 brls flour, Beckfield and N; 50 bundles paper, Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company; 7 kegs butter, A Bonnell; 1 car hay, Fawcett and Co; 2 bxs shoes, Gregg, Son and Co; 5 s machines, W Sumner; 34 sks hair, W Flacens and Son; 25 pkgs seed, Loh and C; 17 do do, M F Cassidy; 2 brls grease, O H Woodworth; 5 do egrs, 4 do apples, H J McCracken; 6 pckgs sundz, P Duff and Son; 5 do do, Voigt M and Co; 321 brls axles, Vangorder and S; 20 do do, W J Steel and Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R.—2 cars cement, Laing & McK; 1 do hay, A Austin & Co; 3 brls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 20 bxs cheese, W Cooper & Co; 8 brls pears, Loh & C; 20 bxs cheese, O H Woodworth; 20 do do, Braden & F; 6 do matches, S Ewart & Co; 9 brls eggs, H Hildebe S & Co; 5 do do, Morrison & Co; 28 bdls hides, J Callery & Co; 1 car lime, Mis & Co; 1 do lumber, S D Hill; 1 do do, J H Low s & Son; 25 brls tallow, 1 do eggs, 1 bx bees wax, Houck McC & Co; 100 brls flour, Shomaker & Co; 292 bxs cheese, W C Caldwell & Co; 108 hides, W Frazer & Son; 100 bxs cheese, Arbuckles & Co; 3 cases iron, Mullins & M; 10 brls spirits, Marshall Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION—5 brls apples, Fred Owen; 5 do do, 1 do eggs, J S Clark & Co; 1 car lumber, Burker & R; 25 bxs starch, Koerner & Bros; 3 brls eggs, Graham & S; 50 do cement, J Craig; 315 pcs pipe, W F Di l; 1 car 1 wood, J L & W H Hastings; 1 do staves, F Kober; 3 do s plate, Graff B & Co; 1 do staves, C A Woodward; 1 do file; 4 do lime, J R Holmes and Co; 1 do shingles, F Beckert.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—400 sks flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 brls do D Wallace; 112 g hides, J E Daniels; 3 hhds tobacco, A Schaub; 15¾ butts, H and do; 6 do do, E Lea; 25¾ burts do, Johnson & C; 15¾ do, Pretzfeld Bros; 10¾ do, C A Bear; 10¾ do, S Ewart & Co; 15¾ do, R & W Jenkinson; 20 cads do, Schomaker and Co; 10 pkgs do John Fullerton; 25 lambs, T Hall.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN DEPOT.—Aug. 2 cars corn, 1 do wheat, 5 do oats, L G Graff & Co; 1 do, Kell & R; 1 do, Hill & R; 1 do, I Hippely.

OILS, &c.

Waring Brothers,

Successors to WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IN

Petroleum and its Products,

37 Fifth Avenue,

Philadelphia address, Waring Brothers & Co.,

Jy16 307 Walnut street.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

Manufacturers of

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

And Dealers in

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.

OFFICES:

111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

95 BEAVER STREET, New York.

SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

PETROLEUM.

Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

COAL, BLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Rose street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, Mcdurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Doll, Wm. M. Fater & Co., J. H. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Wm. McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,

128 SECOND AVENUE.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Wormser, M & Co.	Waring, Bros & Co.	200
Citizens Ref. Co.	Waring Bros & Co.	300
Braun & Wagner	Waring, Bros. & Co	206
S. Irwin & Co	Waring Bros. & Co.	603
Central Ref Co	J. P. Logan	576
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co.	778
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co.	350
Lockhart, F & Co.	Warden, F & Co.	350
Eclipse Lub. Oil Co.	Eclipse L O Co, N. Y.	200
Total		4,727

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
McKelvy	Vesta O. W	458
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	457
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	474
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	464
Bushnell	Radiant O. W.	378
Bushnell	Lilly O. W.	468
Bushnell	Lilly O. W.	235
Stevenson	Commercial O. W	625
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	473
Bushnell Co.	Citizens O. W.	223
Duncan	American O. W.	81
Total		4,733

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

John Moorhead & Co	2	Caughey & H b 2
Caughey & H.m	3	
Total		5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co.o	23	Isabella Furnace.o 16
Lucy Furnace.o	16	
Total		55

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LEDGER.

Isabella Furnace.o	19	Lewis O & P.o 2
Total		21

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

J. W. Porter.b		1

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Cotton dull at 22½c. Flour: shipping grades higher, others unchanged. Rye flour steady at $4.00@4.50. Corn meal firm at $3.75@4.20. Whisky firmer at 92@95c. Wheat quiet; new red winter $1.32@1.40; northwest spring $1.46. Rye active at 80@81c. Corn active and higher; high mixed and yellow western 54@55c; white 76@c. Oats dull; white western 45@46c; black 41@44c. Leather active at 26@30c. Wool active; fleece 48@52c; Texas 35@45c. Coffee quiet at 19½@20½c. Rice firmer at 8½@9½c. Sugar firm at 8@8½c. Crude petroleum 8@9½c; refined 18@18½c. Turpentine firm at 40c. Pork nearly at $16. Middling quoted at 9½c. Lard weak at 8 7-16@8½c. Bacon firm at 10@12c. Cheese in buyers' favor at 12½@13c.

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HOME NEWS.

Mr. [illegible] recently Arrived Yesterday.

[illegible] received at Max Schamberg's [illegible] Diamond and Telegraph Office, at [illegible]4 street, announces the arrival [illegible] per S. S. Lloyd Kne steamer Koeln at South-[illegible].

Correction.

The notice in the *Presbyterian Banner* of this week that Rev. D. T. Carnahan, of Bellefield Church, in this city, has accepted a call to the Second Church of Oil City, is incorrect and calculated to mislead.

For reasons which it is not necessary to mention, he simply entertains their call for consideration, and *future action*, subject to the action of his present congregation, and of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh. C.

Shot on the Wing.

Harry Hehr, a South Side constable, went to Sharpsburg township to arrest a man named [illegible] Kimbel on a charge of *fornic sct.*, preferred by Kate Kracher. Joseph caught sight of the officer, and judging of the object of his visit, took to his heels and ran for dear life, the officer in pursuit of him. Finding that his man was going to outrun him, the officer drew a revolver and fired two shots at him, the last one taking effect in the back of his neck, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. He was captured and taken back to the city, where the difficulty between him and Katrina was settled by them getting married. Now the two kind men propose to bring suit against the officer for shooting him, if there is any [illegible] to do so.

Reliable vs. Unreliable.

We are reliably informed that the item in yesterday's *Dispatch* in reference to the "Midnight Search of an Officer Through the International Bank" is entirely fictitious, that the usual lights in said bank were not out, and that one of the windows was not partially open. What could be the purpose in thus misrepresenting an institution which has as yet incurred the displeasure of no one officially, is a question which can only be answered by the falsifiers themselves. It is pure injustice to those who have the supervision of the affairs of the bank to be spoken of in the business community a condition of things which had no existence whatever in fact. If the publication were willful and intentional, then the authors should be held to a strict accountability for their falsehoods; if unintentional, then the least that can be said is, that it is an exhibition of extreme carelessness.

Last Wills and Testaments.

Yesterday there were two wills admitted to probate by County Register Gray. That of Elizabeth Fritch, of Ross township, devises the right and privilege to her husband of retaining and occupying the premises now occupied by the family, during the remainder of his natural life. George Ober, her son, is to receive six acres of land in Ross township, and the rest is to be divided between the children of deceased children, Elizabeth Derstine, Louis Fritch and Joseph Fritch. To her son Frederick she bequeaths but five dollars. Of the residue of her personal property, George Ober is to receive [illegible] Derstine, one fifth, Louis Fritch and Joseph Fritch, each one fifth. Geo. Ober is appointed executor of the will.

Catharine G. Schwind, of the South Side, devises all her estate, real, personal and mixed, to her son Christian G. Schwind, subject, however, to the following conditions: That upon her death he pay to the Passionate Monastery one hundred dollars to be used for the purpose of securing rest to the souls of herself and husband; the sum of $200 to be given to the German Catholic Orphan Asylum, of Allegheny City, and $200 to the St. Michael's German Catholic school of St. Clair township. Christina G. Schwind is the executrix.

The International Bank.

This institution which has been in operation but a few months, is already doing an unusually successful business. It was located on the corner of Liberty and Market streets, in accordance with the desire of numerous dealers and business men in that locality, whose interests required a more convenient place for the transaction of their banking business, and by their patronage they seem determined to make the International take the front rank among the institutions of the city in point of size. The International is a Bank for Savings, Deposits, Discount, Exchange and Collections, and to those who favor it with their patronage in any of its departments, we cheerfully commend it as a bank reliable and fair dealing institution. It is being officered by men of experienced banking and business qualifications, men of sound judgment, safe discretion, and careful prudence and their appointments to the various offices in all its affairs are to be so judiciously managed as to produce the most satisfactory results to all concerned, whether dealer, depositor or stockholder.

A Locomotive Leaps for Life.

Tuesday afternoon an accident of a startling nature occurred on the Allegheny Valley road, and strange to say no persons were hurt in the least, save the conductor, who was considerably stunned by the fall of a heavy trunk in the baggage car. The accident was caused by a culvert near Scrubgrass being washed out by the heavy rains during the afternoon. The engineer was unconscious of no one officially, in a question when can only be answered by the fatalities themselves. It is pure injustice to those who have the supervision of the affairs of the bank to be spoken of in the business community a condition of things which had no existence whatever in fact. If the publication were willful and intentional, then the authors should be held to a strict accountability for their falsehoods; if unintentional, then the least that can be said is, that it is an exhibition of extreme carelessness.

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A FAITHFUL OFFICER.

Health Officer Mariatt Devotes Himself to the Fifth Avenue Nuisance.

We are gratified to state that the Health Board is determined to abate the nuisance on the top of the *Dispatch* building at whatever cost. Mandatory notices were sent to the proprietors of that journal, and it is understood that measures are in progress looking to the ultimate cleansing of that establishment. We propose to keep the public informed of the progress made, and as soon as that place shall be properly disinfected, we will relieve the anxiety of our citizens by giving them timely notice. We are really concerned for the health of the city, and insist that so dangerous a nuisance as that we have indicated shall be thoroughly abated. It will require a serious out ay for disinfectants, but we hope the rules of the Health Board will be enforced, let the expense be what it may. We are charitable toward the *Dispatch*, and suggest that the cheapest method of managing this part of the business will be to make a contract with a wholesale dealer in disinfectants, and thus obtain better prices, in view of the quantity required. We are determined to deal kindly with the erring, despite the ugly spirit it manifests in return, and so offer this suggestion. But we do insist that Mr. Mariatt shall not be abused, as he was yes erday, by the *Dispatch*. He is simply performing his official duty. The *Dispatch* was very energetic in directing him elsewhere, but this will not prevent his applying its advice closer at home. We understand that encouraging progress is being made in abating the nuisance, but rumor has it that several persons were greatly overcome yesterday by the efforts involved in removing it. But, praise heaven, the good work goes on, and time will work a wondrous change. We hardly dare divert the attention of our cotemporary, as yet, from the one imperative duty. We are exceedingly anxious to save the city from a pestilence. But when by means of efforts, by day and by night, by means of shovel and cart, and such other extraordinary appliances as the terrible character of the nuisance may demand, it is once removed, we propose to expend upon our suffering neighbor a little advice, the effect of which, we hope, will be to relieve it of the moral nuisances with which it has so cordially affiliated of late. But one job at a time—and, even the one we have in hand is odorous enough.

BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

The Property of the National Iron Company of Danville Ordered to be Sold.

A decision was rendered yesterday in the United States Court by Judge McCandless, in the case of the National Iron Company of Danville, Pa., a petition for the sale of the property having been presented and argued on Tuesday. The opinion of the Court is as follows:

"Although the petition in this case prays for an order of sale, it has been treated at the argument more as advisory of the assignee than an application for the sale of the property. The estate is largely encumbered both with judgments and mortgages, all of the former subsequent in date to the latter. It is moved to dismiss the petition that the property may be sold by the assignee under his general powers, subject to the existing liens and to encumbrance. It is further moved to order a sale discharged of all liens except those given for the security of the purchase money. We are not inclined to favor either of the propositions in the language which they presented. The property should be sold for the purpose of paying the debt of the corporation. The proper inquiry for both the assignee and Court, is: On what terms will it bring most for the creditors? It is conceded that the lien for the purchase money should be protected. Why should not also the security given for the bonds of the company in the hands of innocent holders? The judgment creditors dealt with them on the faith of the corporation, and with recorded mortgages staring them in the face. What equity can they claim over the mortgage creditors? As to the validity of the $500,000 mortgage which has been impugned in the argument, it is not in this stage of the proceedings to attack it, nor the proper mode of attack. It can be availed, if it be vulnerable, at another time and before the proper forum. As presented now it is a valid lien, and entitled to the protection of this Court. In entertaining these views the motion to dismiss the petition is refused, as also the order to sell discharged of all liens except the purchase money. Upon application the Court will order a sale by the assignee, discharged of all liens and incumbrances, except the existing and recorded mortgages." *Per Curiam.*

After the opinion had been read the following order was made:

"Now, 10th of August, 1873, on motion of H. R. Swope, Solicitor of Assignee, it is ordered that the assignee sell at public or private sale, as he may deem most advantageous for the creditors, the property described in his petition, discharged of all judgments and liens except the three recorded mortgages (being the mortgages for $250,000, $500,000 and $8,000, respectively,) sale to be made on due notice in accordance with the rules of the Court." *Per Curiam.*

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

August Stoughton, a creditor, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Charles F. Hess, of Union county, debtor. The usual order was issued.

The hearings in motions for injunctions in the bankruptcy matters of Paul W. Garfield and Nelson L. Willard, of Crawford county, were adjourned until the 20th inst.

On petition of Conway Bros., of Philadelphia, creditors, Charles E. Wilkinson, of Clinton county, was adjudged a bankrupt. Referred to Register Smith, of Cuyoga.

The report of Register Harper on the distribution of the proceeds of certain real estate in the hands of the assignees of James Provost, of this city, bankrupt, was confirmed absolutely.

On motion of Mr. Johns, solicitor for Bartlett, Barry, Reed & Co., petitioning creditors of New York City, it was ordered that James Merrielees, of Oil City, debtor, be released by the United States Marshal from the Allegheny county jail, upon the receipt of sufficient evidence of the satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between the parties.

In the matter of the National Iron Company, of Montour county, bankrupt, an order was made directing the assignee to sell certain real estate divested of all judgments except certain recorded mortgages.

United States Attorney Swoope filed a libel for forfeiture against the still owned by Mrs. Martin Miller. A process of attachment and monition was awarded, returnable the first Monday in September.

WAS IT A SUICIDE?

A Body Found in a Mill Race at Beaver Falls.

On Tuesday afternoon the body of a man was found in the mill race, just below the cutlery works, at Beaver Falls. Blood was oozing from a wound in the centre of his throat, which, undoubtedly, caused his death in a short time. How he received the gash is not known, and a murder could hardly have been committed at that time of day. His features would denote him to have been a German about thirty-five years of age. He undoubtedly committed suicide.

His hair and whiskers are sandy, hair short, chin whiskers and moustache bushy, eyes gray. On his left cheek is a small wart, on his left arm two scars; one appears like a scar caused by vaccination, the other, in the muscle of the arm just below the elbow, was caused by a cut. Deceased was dressed in the garb of a laborer, dark brown, small-stripe cassimere pantaloons, black woolen shirt, heavy twilled dark coat, heavy well-worn calf shoes and cotton stockings. He had no hat when found. Two door keys were found in his pocket, as well as two trunk keys and a smaller key, two dollars and seven cents in money, and a ring. No one as yet has identified his remains. The Coroner of Beaver county has charge of his remains.

AMALGAMATION.

Peculiar Marriage Last Evening.

'Squire Butler smiled last evening when a dusky assemblage walked into his office on Wylie avenue. He rubbed his hands in glee in knowing that there was something in the wind. Soon a female walked up to the Alderman and whispered something in his ear. "Married," yes, all right. Who are they? "Here they are, sir." "What! is this colored man to marry this white woman?" "Yes, sir, they have lived together a long time, and they threaten him with prosecution if he don't marry her." "Well, come up here." At this request a colored man not more than four feet high, stepped up, and said that he wanted to marry this woman. His name was William Smith, and he was a laborer by occupation; lived at No. 12 Logan street. He was rather a queer specimen of his race. The women stepped up and said that her name was Margaret Kilnefelter, and that she also resided at 12 Logan street. The woman was peculiar looking, and her features denoted a very low order of intelligence. The Alderman married them, and after the ceremony was over, he again rubbed his hands, expecting the fee, but as the couple were poor, he forgave them, and now they enjoy the sweets of amalgamated married life.

The Turners' Accounts Settled.

Several weeks since the Common Pleas Court appointed Mr. C. C. Taylor auditor to finally audit the accounts and make distribution of the money arising from the real estate belonging to the Pittsburgh Turners' Association. Having completed his task, which was a very difficult one, there is due each member of the Association nine and nine-tenths per cent. of $3,222.44, the net proceeds of the sale of a building lot on Sixth avenue. They had determined to raise money with which to erect a building, and had executed a mortgage to Henry Kuehn for the sum of $30,000, and afterwards issued a large number of bonds, aggregating without interest, $27,000. The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the interest account adjusted, but by great labor it was finally accomplished to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Cheap, Good and Durable.

The above bill is exactly filled in the manufacture of wagons and other vehicles, by O. Coleman & Son, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny City. Read some of their prices: Good, new 1 horse wagons at $60. Good, new 1 horse wagons at $75. Good, new 2 horse wagons at $90. They also manufacture spring wagons, buggies and wheelbarrows of every kind of the most durable material and substantial workmanship. Bargains to be had at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny, Pa.

SCHOOLMASTERS AND MA'AMS.

Yesterday's and Last Night's Sessions of the Teachers' Association—Interesting Discussions on Papers Read—Officers Nominated—Singing and Reading.

The second day's session of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association commenced yesterday morning at nine o'clock. Rev. Dr. Miller, President of Waynesburg College, opened with prayer. On motion of Mr. Verrill, Messrs. Maris, of Chester county, Brelsford, of Philadelphia, and Young, of Butler, were appointed on the Auditing Committee. Messrs. Woodruff, of Bucks, Beard, of Shippensburg, and Kincaid of Oil City, were appointed as a committee to select the next place of meeting.

Dr. Hays called the attention of the Association to the need of establishing a Bureau of Information on Teachers' Places, wherein could be kept a roll of the teachers in search of situations, and in which could be entered the names of principals needing teachers. A bureau of this kind existed in some other States.

On motion of Mr. Baird, a committee of three on Teachers' Places was appointed. The Chair designated Mr. Cost, of Cumberland county, J. C. Graham, of Meadville, and Mr. Bruner, Superintendent of Berks county.

The paper on "The Obligation of Cities to Provide for the Superintendency," by Edward Shippen, Esq., of Philadelphia, was then read by Prof. Stih.

The paper was an able and elaborate document in favor of a City Superintendency. The speaker stated that Allegheny City and Philadelphia are the only two cities in the State which have not yet adopted this valuable aid to a well regulated system of common schools. The gentleman most conclusively proved that in a large city like Philadelphia, a system of common schools cannot be united and harmonious in its workings without a recognized head, as the various parts become disintegrated and gives rise to local and sectional jealousies, and the speaker here gave a full account of the system in its practical workings, the city being divided into twenty-nine school sections, the only superintendence being the twelve directors elected in each section, many of whom are totally unfit intellectually and morally to fill these important positions, and that the rare excellence of the schools in Philadelphia is due solely to the indomitable per-everance and intelligence of her teachers. Many of the directors are acting but a class of politicians, who use their office simply for carrying out their own selfish ends. The speaker urged the necessity of bringing the city into closer connection with the School Department of the State.

The paper was discussed by H. B. Whittington, of Philadelphia, T. Douthett, of Allegheny, and Professors Still and Bart. Mr. Whittington finished the discussion.

After a song from Professor True, of New York, a paper was read by Mr. H. S. Jones, of Erie, on "The best plan for the organization of the schools of a township."

The following report was presented by the gentlemen:

First—Each township should elect three competent Directors, who should receive a compensation for the time actually spent in attendance on the schools.

Second—When a township has ten schools, it should elect a District Superintendent, who should receive a sufficient compensation to enable him to devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

Fourth—Whenever there are a number of schools a township shall erect a central school, in which the higher branches of a good English education should be taught, thus giving the pupils in the rural districts the same advantages as those in the larger cities.

Mr. Woodside, of Bucks county, opened the discussion by taking exceptions to compensating school directors. The discussion was further continued by Prof. Beard, H. B. Whittington, of Philadelphia; Ingrahm, of Dauphin; Burwell, of Crawford. This discussion evoked many valuable suggestions and thoughts, and was listened to with the utmost interest by the audience.

The Association was then favored with some excellent music by Prof. Cargo and daughter.

A paper was then read by L. Ansorman, of Mansfield, Pa., entitled "Natural Science in our Schools," and it was discussed by Messrs. Whittington and Woodruff.

After a song from Mr. Clark, the following officers were nominated:

Geo. Lucky, Pittsburgh, President; Dr. Hayes, Allegheny, Will Aiken, Miss Martha Neville Blair, Vice Presidents.

Treasurers, J. F. Luckel, Philadelphia; John Morrow, Pittsburgh.

Secretaries, J. P. McCaskey, J. E. Woods, Clarion.

Ticket Agents, J. F. Luckel, Philadelphia; F. A. Douglass, Pittsburgh.

Executive Committee—J. S. Harrison, Pittsburgh; L. H. Eaton, Pittsburgh; S. A. Wells, Pittsburgh; D. S. Heath, Altoona; —— Bayard, Pittsburgh; H. S. Jones, Erie.

Enrolling Committee—I. H. Brelsford, Philadelphia; J. L. Stewart, Philadelphia; M. L. Knight, Beaver; Dr. Miller, Waynesburg; J. B. Holland, Blair.

Mr. Whittington called up and had passed his resolution changing the manner of conducting the elections, and a committee of five was appointed to conduct said election. The committee is as follows: Miss Jennie Ralston, G. M. Phillips, Chester, Pa.; Mr. J. J. Kineard, Venango; Mr. J. C. Dolan, Mr. C. Brelsford, Philadelphia.

Mr. Fulton moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. Agreed to and the Association adjourned.

At half past one o'clock in the afternoon some three hundred and fifty of the teachers went down to Dixmont on the steamer L. C. McCormick, and returned in the evening. No doubt the heavy rain to a certain extent interfered with their pleasure.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Association commenced at half-past seven o'clock. Notwithstanding the heavy rain that poured down all evening the audience was larger than the night before, and still there was plenty of room for more. The large number of vacant seats did not speak volumes for the interest displayed by the citizens of Pittsburgh in the proceedings and deliberations of our teachers. After the Association was called to order Prof. Cargo favored those present with a song in his usual excellent style.

President Hays stepped forward to the footlights and called for Prof. Horton, of Williamsport, who, it appears by the programme, was to present the report of the Committee on "High Schools and their Places in a Public System of Education." Mr. Horton failed to respond, and after waiting for a moment, the Chairman said that if Professor Schumaker was present, he would feel much obliged if he would come up on the stage. Nofdoubt Mr. Schumaker was absent, as he did not "come up" as requested. Something must be done, neither of the gentlemen named for the prospect, and the craving of the audiences for mental pabulum must be satisfied by some means. At this juncture Annie M. Randall Diehl came to the rescue and kindly consented to entertain the audience for a short time, which she did, and well too, by reading in an unexceptionable manner, "The Danish King's Ride."

The President then announced the names of the members of the Committee on Resolutions, of which Mr. George P. Fulton, of Pittsburgh, is chairman.

The next thing on the programme was the reading of a paper by Dr. E. A. Wood, of this city, the subject of which was "The conflict between Science and Theology." The article was decidedly interesting, and was listened to with the deepest attention. The Doctor claimed that scientists in all ages had been obstructed in their investigations by theologians, not all but some, who prosecuted them in which the latter, in support of his assertion, he brought up proofs from the pages of history, and placed them one after another before his hearers. Referring to Darwin, he claimed that, although his theory of development had not as yet been proved true or false, it was being handled pretty roughly by theologians. Theology, he said, was one thing and Christianity another. One was the work of man and the other the work of God. Science might not always be compatible with theology, but it has never yet been proved incompatible with Christianity.

When the reading of the article was finished and discussion called for Prof. Brooks, of Millersville, to open the argument made a very brief speech, the gist of which, was that although there had been a conflict between science and theology, the harmony had been greater than the conflict. Nearly all great scientists he said had been Christians.

W. C. Cattell, D. D., President of Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., said that these questions of science and theology ought to be looked at from both sides. Professor Agassiz, he said as a scientist stood head and shoulders above Darwin, whose theory of evolution was denied by the former. Dr. Cattell spoke for some time in a pleasant entertaining way, and his frequent thrusts at the arguments of Dr. Woods elicited hearty applause. The stumbling block to Christianity he said has wrought the civilization of to-day.

The most energetic address of the evening was that of Professor Andrew Burt of Pittsburgh. He said; I so nearly agree with all that has been said that I feel little inclined to speak. Allow me to say first that with the teachings of the new Testament and the precepts contained therein I fully agree. In the fourth century there sprung up the christian religion, taken nearly all from the heathen, and but little from the Nazerene. I regret to hear educated men cry down skepticism. All the great things we have we owe to skepticism and he who knows it not must read history over and think more closely. Not long since I heard a venerable man, Dr. McCosh, say on this platform that no religious sentiments should prevent scientists from making investigations into the book of nature. I also claim the Darwin theory to be true, but let it be fully investigated, and if proved true it would be foolish to accept a divine revelation to the contrary. When I hear men saying take care of science, it leads to skepticism, I see the cloven foot of interested theologians. I feel disgusted with the man who does not appreciate intelligent skepticism.

The subject was further discussed by Dr. Hays and Prof. Hall, when Dr. Wood concluded by saying that when he came to the meeting he expected, after reading his paper, to be slammed out of the window and carried home on a shutter. He was afraid of being misunderstood, but was glad that he was not. He did not wish to be understood as speaking against religion, and it was the smallest part of his paper to defend Darwin. If Darwinism is proved to be true, said the speaker, will it invalidate Christianity; and he answered its own question by saying that he did not think it would. Dr. Wood closed with the remark that he had never said one word that could be construed as meaning that Christianity was opposed to Darwinism.

When the arguments was over Mr. James G. Clark was called for and responded by singing "The Evergreen Mountains of Life" and "When the Mists Have Rolled Away." He prefaced his songs by a little speech in which he said that in his opinion there was no more contest between science and religion than between a man's legs when one gets the start of the other.

Prof. Schumaker, a well known elocutionist then read a selection entitled "The Old Man in the Modern Church," and when he was through the Association adjourned.

Ample provisions have been made for the accommodation of visitors at the Union Park base ball grounds, where the Enterprise and Pittsburgh play their match game to-day. New seats have been erected and wires put up to protect the visitors from being annoyed by the restless crowd.

RECOLLECTIONS OF NOAH'S TIME.

A Genuine Deluge in Pittsburgh—Streets Flooded—Wade or Wait—The Pan Handle Tunnel in Water—Water too Much—Scenes Around the Union Depot.

Pittsburgh citizens and people living in this vicinity, will remember that it rained last evening. That it rained in fact, without any great previous introduction. "Jupiter Pluvius" was in his glory, and had "Old Prob." been around himself, he could not have been but pleased. It was about five o'clock, when the skies suddenly began to darken, and the muttering of the impending storm was heard in the distance—vivid flashes of lightning, and then the reverberations of thunder. Scarcely had the first echoes died away when down came the rain in huge drops. Gradually the drops grew smaller, but the rain storm stronger, till water in torrents was falling—it was the clouds broke loose. Hail stones, too, came down with the rain, and altogether, according to the "oldest" inhabitant, this was the hardest shower with which Pittsburgh and vicinity ever was visited. As a result of the storm, was the flooding of cellars. But this was nothing. Down the hills came the water, seeking an outlet—it came foaming, rushing madly along till it had assumed the proportions of

AN ANGRY SWOLLEN STREAM.

Down, down the hills came the surging waters. Along Bedford avenue it carried everything that was lying in the street with it. On Washington it swept lumber and cobble stones, washing them in a pile on the railroad at the junction of Grant and Smithfield streets. Down Seventh avenue, however, it was that the waters rushed the maddest. Huge paving stones came down with the roaring mass, planks and boards and bricks came promiscuously together, threatening the unfortunate pedestrian, who dared to cross, with a maimed limb or other injury. Where the avenue comes to Grant street fully three feet of water covered the ground. The wagons unloaded, that stood there, where wheel covered with water, which shows emphatically, how the water stood at that point. It was risky to cross, but, as it was time for leaving work, many young shop girls had to dare the flood and ernst. Stalwart workmen made savage leap, only to step on a

TREACHEROUS ROLLING STONE,

and be submerged, coming in contact with *terra firma* and receiving a thorough drenching in consequence. About the time that the flood was at it height, a street car came along, turning the corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue. The horses could not find the track, and the driver could not see it. As a consequence the vehicle surrendered the track in good order, and left for the cobble-stone. It was a hard struggle. The conductor of that car was a short man, but he was brave. Without temerity he waded in the surging mass of seething waters and soon was landed against the body of the car. He retired in good order, and the car was again in motion after the flood had subsided.

The Pan Handle tunnel was not forgotten by the rain. It received its share of wet patronage. Water rushed from there almost as strong as it did from the hills.

THE TRACK IN THE TUNNEL WAS COVERED

to the depth of several feet, and in some places it had ran up as high as five feet. The Pan Handle yard was covered with a solid sheet of water, to the depth of two feet. The cars that stood on the track had their wheels hidden by water, and it was of sufficient depth to put out engine fires. Conductors were looking brakes pondered over the flood, but did not attempt to check it. They were satisfied—if they could only get across.

The Union Depot cellar was flooded to the ceiling and much damage was done to stuff that is stored there for the hotel. The barber shop was drowned out, as was the engine room. The damage there must amount to at least $2,000. It is stated that last evening application was made to have an injunction issued to put out the cellar.

Back of the Elevator the rain had done its work. The board bridge which leads from Washington street to the depot was partially swept away. Around the Elevator and the Union Depot, and over railroad tracks the water lay in one sheet over two feet deep. The sights presented here were not devoid of humor. Ladies were there who wanted to cross to and from the depot. At Smithfield street they would stand and ponder awhile, and then

WADE IN FOR LUCK.

wetting their tiny feet, and after exclaiming a gentle "Oh!" wade on. It was the same from the depot, ladies would bravely face the flood and dust on. Officers of the depot endeavored to do all they could to assist ladies across the gutter at the depot. Once a stalwart officer failed. He took a lady that weighed about two hundred pounds in his arms, and the way he went down, was a caution to his tailor. Much finery was spoiled, but these are not to be considered, except by doting husbands whose wives were out in the storm. In the Fourteenth ward quite a commotion was created. On Second avenue where the new water mains are being laid, there being a long ditch, the same was filled by the rain, and cellars flooded in the vicinity, frightening the residents who imagined

NOAH'S FLOOD HAD COME

upon them again. Several parties were stunned on Second and Seventh avenues, by being knocked down by the vast volume of water, but no one, so far as could be learned, was seriously injured.

An enterprising genius with a horse and cart on Grant street, offered to ferry people to the depot or across the street for five cents a trip. It is needless to say that he did not realize.

The Connellsville route also suffered by a land slide at Linden Station. The rain there too had done its work. One of the tracks was completely covered to the depth of a foot or more and passengers had to be transported over the siding in order to get to their destination. The Uniontown accommodation was delayed some time in consequence, but in arriving at the depot no good results are heard from the railroads all suffered more or less, and no doubt to-day will bring the report of additional land slides.

THE STORM IN ALLEGHENY.

The storm which swept over this city and did such vast damage, did not forget Allegheny, where the streets also were flooded. Part of the fence around the water works basin was swept away. On Madison avenue, where the excavation is made for the water mains, about one hundred feet of the embankment was swept away. Part of the dirt fell on the water pipe leading from Mamill's store. This caused the pipe to snap off, and the water spurted up into the second story, doing about $150 worth of damage. This was all the damage done here, so far as heard from.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

The Meetings of Last Evening.

The Allegheny Board of Health held a meeting last evening. Health Officer Hoch reported that he had ordered 478 nuisances abated the past four weeks. Collected from night sollers $103 for permits and $85 as fines for violation of health laws. The Board instructed that an ordinance be prepared to be presented to Councils at its next meeting, authorizing them to appoint a physician for the balance of the year. A resolution was passed ordering the Meat Inspector to report monthly. They also recommended that a sewer be built in Peasant Valley to abate the nuisance there. A number of bills were approved.

The Market Committee of Allegheny Councils also met and approved several bills.

The Printing Committee did not meet. Reason—no quorum.

A Drunken Man Kills a Child.

From the Oil City *Derrick* we learn that on Monday last a young man named Harris was arrested in Millerstown on a charge of larceny, which was not sustained. Feeling badly over the charge he got on a regular drunk, and going to a house in Karns City, he accused a man there with getting him into his difficulty, and commenced abusing him soundly. After being warned to leave the house several times he was forcibly ejected. This so exasperated him that he commenced stoning and clubbing the house. When the proprietor came out he threw a sharp, cornered stone at him which he succeeded in dodging, and the stone went into the house striking a little child, eight years of age, on the head, and penetrating through the skul'. It died in about an hour. Harris became perfectly sober the instant he saw what he had done, and at once fled the country. He has not yet been heard from. He was regarded as a first-class respectable young man, but the indignation of the people knew no bounds when the news of the terrible deed was made public.

Land Slide.

The Middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewiston, some seventy miles west of Harrisburg, suffered a great land slide on Tuesday afternoon. The land slide was so great that the following trains were annulled:

Pittsburgh Express, due here at eight o'clock yesterday morning, and the Cincinnati Express, due at 8:40 A. M. The Southern Express due at 1:10 yesterday afternoon was made up at Altoona, and arrived here on time. Outside of the local trains this was the only arrival. The eastern trains yesterday left on time, though they may be delayed. A temporary track is being built around the obstruction. The passengers of the delayed western bound trains were sent by the way of the Northern Central to the Sunbury and Lewistown branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad and thence to Huntingdon. They arrived last evening all right.

[OFFICIAL.]

To the Community.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, August 6, 1873.

Proprietors Pittsburgh Tar Chemical Works:

GENTLEMEN—Your note of July 30th, asking for an opinion as to the merits of your "Carbolate Powder," as a disinfectant, has been received. I am directed to inform you, in reply, that having tested your "Carbolate Powder," the Board of Health can cordially recommend it to the public as a cheap and effective deodorant and disinfectant. Very truly yours,

CHOSEY GRAY, Health Officer.

It is hardly necessary to add anything to the above. The fact that the Board of Health recommends for general use the Carbolate Powder will convince all of our readers that it is in every respect fully what it is claimed to be. It should be in every house, and freely and plentifully sprinkled wherever a disagreeable odor can be detected. In view of the probability of the approach of cholera every precaution should be taken to ward it off, and nothing can be more effective for that purpose than the Carbolate Powder recommended above.

An Act of Cruelty.

Chapped hands and face are the most serious annoyances that farmers and people who labor much out of doors, experience from exposure. Exposed persons, especially children, repeatedly suffer intensely from great cracks upon the hands, that often bleed. It is cruel to allow one's self or others to suffer in this way. Can the means of positive prevention are so easy to be had, and so cheaply, as to pay ten cents for a cake of Hand Sapolio. Hand Sapolio is not only better than the costliest soap for removing dirt, but it prevents chapping, and renders the skin soft and pliable. Sold everywhere. d & S.

This is the day the champions of the United States play our Enterprise Base Ball Club at Union Park. It is expected to be a much more interesting game than that played last Monday. A large attendance is expected.

BREVITIES.

....Mr. Lindsay, the Market Inspector, took charge of a lot of very green corn offered for sale yesterday.

....The till of Moses Howard, a huckster in the Allegheny market, was tapped on Tuesday morning, and relieved of thirty dollars.

....A son of Mr. Cornelius, Water Assessor of Allegheny, had his hand injured by a circular saw, at Cochran's mill, on Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday.

....The responsible "All Sorts" man of the *Leader* had better get home as soon as possible and save what reputation for wit his column has ever achieved.

....A team belonging to John Manes ran away yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, on North avenue, Allegheny. The driver was thrown out and considerably injured.

....Pat Murphy wandered on Ohio street, Allegheny, yesterday, suffering from a severe attack of the "jim jams." He was taken to the lock-up, where Dr. Cole attended him.

....The *Leader* thinks it displays smartness by burlesquing the Teachers' Association. All the wit displayed by it so far in that direction, can be stuffed in one end of a pea nut shell.

....The meeting of the Pest house protestants which was adjourned on account of the rain last evening, will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the corner of Kirkpatrick street and Wylie avenue.

....The complaint is made that in the Thirty-sixth ward (Temperanceville) dogs are poisoned by the police, and their carcasses are allowed to remain without being removed by the proper authorities.

....The *Boston Club* says, our Enterprise played splendidly, but they expect to do much better to-day, and all who want to see a good game should not neglect this opportunity. People are coming from a distance.

....Charles Neimick yesterday entered suit in the District Court against Fred Hiokle, alleging that he had said in the presence of defendant's friends that nineteen dollars were stolen from me, and no other person but Charles has it." A capias was issued.

....A young man named Carr had an arm torn out yesterday by the machinery of a foundry on Nineteenth street. He was taken to the Twelfth ward Hospital. He resides on Penn near Eighteenth street and is the only support of a mother and four little brothers.

....The New York *World* publishes the following libel: "The production of iron dust and coal smoke has increased in Pittsburgh to such an extent that all the residents look like Ethiopian serenaders in full mourning, and social gayety is altogether confined to funerals."

....The *Leader* says that the editor of the *Dispatch* in a moment of excitement offered five dollars reward for the best abusive article on the GAZETTE. If he will offer that sum for an article on nuisances we will compete. Subject:—"Roof of the *Dispatch* Building and its Odors."

....A large supply of teachers just received at Library-hall. Country orders attended to with neatness and dispatch. The attention of the trade is solicited.—*Leader.*

A few teachers around the *Leader* office would be very beneficial to that paper in every respect.

....The night watchman at the Allegheny Salt Works, corner of Beaver and Western avenues, while going his rounds on Tuesday night, tripped and fell, his hands being submerged in in a pan of boiling salt water, and as a consequence were severely scalded. Dr. Johnson attended him.

....Meat Inspector, T. W. Lindsay, confiscated a wagon load of beef which had been killed by a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Two mangled cows belonging to Dr. Sheridan had been gathered up by an enterprising butcher and brought into market. The whole load was confiscated.

....A boy named Jacob Roup, aged about thirteen years, was run over by a heavily loaded block wagon, while attempting to mount the same. The wheels passed over both of his legs, and while the one was badly injured. It is feared that one, or possibly both legs may have to be amputated. Dr. Pollock dressed his wounds. This is another warning to boys who